The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1873. NUMBER 236.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW,
Room 1 Nevada Block.

TO RENT,
Three Elegant Lofts,
TOBEY'S BUILDING,
S. E. corner State and Jackson-sts. Elegant north and west light. Size, 40x150. Terms moderate.
Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT, WITH POWER,
Rooms 40 by 160 feet, or of smaller sizes to suit, at SHERWOOD'S SCHOOL FURNITURE FACTORY, 103 & 105 South Canal-st.

For Rent.
The first-class A No. 1 store, 40x100, northwest corner Lake-st. and Fifth-av.; on reasonable terms to desirable tenant. All modern improvements. JOHN A. YALE, Agent, 7 Bryan Block, 168 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT.
Offices, first-class finish and well lighted, for $12, $15, $20 each, at 47 LaSalle-st., near Court-House Square. By WM. H. CONDON, Room 2.

TO RENT.
Store 82 Lake-st., 20x100, four stories and basement, vault and elevator. Opposite new Tremont House. Apply to W. H. CLARKE,
Room 14, southeast corner Adams and LaSalle-sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mason & Hoadley's
System for Beginners.
Compiled by two eminent and successful teachers, it has acquired an excellent reputation, cannot fail to satisfy both "master and scholar," and is unexcelled by any other Method for the Pianoforte.
Price, $3.00.

THE
American Tune Book.
In one sense THE Sacred Music Book of the age, since it contains 1,000 of the Best Tunes and Anthems, carefully selected by 500 Choristers and Music Teachers from all accessible books, and therefore it MUST be the choicest collection of the century.
Price, $1.50.

Winner's New Schools
For Piano, Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Guitar, Banjo, Cornet, Fife, Accordion, Clarionet, Flute, and Flageolet. Don't despise these little books because they are cheap! For persons who wish to learn easily and pleasantly, and only go a little way, there is nothing better.
Price of each book, 75 cents.
The above books sent, postpaid, on receipt of retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 B'dway, New York.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS
Made to order in the most complete artistic manner, of fabrics unsurpassed for durability. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfactory.
WILSON BROS.,
S. E. cor. State and Washington-sts., 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago,
Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
Lease for Sale.
50 Rooms, in a good location in this city, doing a good business, on very advantageous terms. Cash required, about $10,000. For further particulars apply to
C. R. FIELD & CO.,
Room 1, No. 151 Monroe-st.

HARDWARE.

EDWIN HUNT & SONS,
HARDWARE
58 and 60 Lake-st.
Builders' Hardware a specialty.
All kinds of Trimmings in Bronze, Silver and Nickel Plate, and other styles.

CLOTHES-CLEANING.

SPOTS
Of oil, grease, champagne, ice cream, etc., taken out of the most delicate material without cleaning the whole garment, or removing trimmings.
A. SCHWARZ,
The Original Importer of the Industry.
264 West Madison-st. - - - 158 Illinois-st.

OPENING.

Opening.
Pekin Tea Company will open to the public their new store No. 176 State-st., on Saturday, the 12th inst. They have, regardless of expense, fitted up the finest tea store in the country. There is not a more pleasant place in the city to spend an agreeable half hour examining the decorations, four of which illustrate the process of curing tea.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
H. A. ADAMS & CO.,
Engravers and Manufacturers of
Ribbon and Rubber Stamps,
Seals, Railroad, Bank, and Office Stamps.
Removed to No. 6 South Clark-st.

GENERAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.
Parties owning land contiguous to the S. W. ¼ of Section 27, the S. ½ of Section 28, and the E. ½ of Section 32, Township 40, N. Range 13 E. are invited to confer with me in reference to opening streets upon the outer line of the above described property at my office.
S. S. HAYES,
36 LaSalle-st., Metropolitan Block.
CHICAGO, April 12, 1873.

SHOES.

Caution to the Public.
It having come to my notice that some dealers are offering for sale inferior grades of Shoes, representing them to be of my manufacture, purchasers will please notice that hereafter all Shoes of my make will have my name stamped on the lining; also, fac-simile of medal received at the PARIS Exposition, 1867, and the trade-mark on the sole of each Shoe.
Seven Widths to Each Size, Insuring a Perfect Fit.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.
PARIS, 1867.
SILVER MEDAL AWARDED
EDWIN C. BURT.
I HAVE GIVEN TO
BULLOCK BROTHERS,
Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-first-st.,
AND
244 West Madison-st.,
The Exclusive Sale of my Goods in Chicago.
Edwin C. Burt.

FINANCIAL.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,
105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.
Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.
GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.
NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

DIG.
Doing a business in collecting claims second to none in the country, we can offer every advantage possible in this line. No collections, no charges. If we are unable to DIG money out of a debtor we publish his name. FRASER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 Madison-st.

Purchase Money Mortgages
WANTED BY
GEO. C. SMITH & BRO.,
Cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

$15,000.00
UNION HIDE & LEATHER CO. STOCK FOR SALE.
Pays large dividends. Must be sold. For further particulars apply to C. R. FIELD & CO.,
151 Monroe-st.

$50,000
To loan, in sums to suit, for three and six months, on approved collaterals. EMIL JOSAPHAT, Banker, 164 East Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

Acre Property
In Sections 22, 27, and 28, Town 39, Range 13, and at Riverside and Hinsdale. Also, a very choice property near Western and Ogden-avs., east of Douglas Park.
Loans negotiated on city real estate.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,
168 Washington-st.

DREXEL BOULEVARD.
A RARE BARGAIN.
Two first-class residences, with ample grounds and shade trees, at city limits, on South Side, within one minute's walk of steam and horse-cars, and at the head of Drexel Boulevard, the finest driveway in the South Division, for sale, together or separately. Apply to
ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

A NEW SUBDIVISION.
LOTS ON MILWAUKEE AND NORTH-AVS.
and other streets between Division-st. and North-av., for the first time in the market. Terms, one-third cash, balance in one and two years. Street improvements paid by the present owner. For sale by
JACOB WEIL & CO.,
Northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

YOUNG MEN,
Bookkeepers, Clerks,—you who are looking for the best place to invest a small sum, or secure a choice lot for a home, with the certainty of a handsome profit,—call and see what I offer. H. H. OSBORN, 128 South Clark-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

CHICAGO BAG FACTORY.
DISSOLUTION.
The firm of J. & H. Chapman is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN E. CHAPMAN,
M. J. NEAHR.
CHICAGO, April 9, 1873.

CHICAGO BAG FACTORY.
The business formerly conducted by Messrs. J. & H. Chapman will be continued by the undersigned, at the same location, 120 South Water-st.
M. J. NEAHR & CO.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of R. W. Hosmer & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and R. W. Hosmer is authorized to settle the business of said copartnership.
R. W. HOSMER,
CHICAGO, April 9, 1873. JAMES M. RANKIN, JR.
The undersigned will continue the business of Fire and Marine Insurance as heretofore, at the old office, 142 La Salle-st.
R. W. HOSMER.

WINES, &c.

CHAPIN & GORE,
Nos. 73 and 75 Monroe-st.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Fine Whiskies
AND IMPORTED
Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.
We have secured the Store No. 73, in connection with our old stand, and have opened with a complete line of Imported Cigars, Tobacco, and Smokers' Articles, which we are offering at very low prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIMPLES.
I will send (free) recipe for my VEGETABLE BALM, removing Pimples, Black Worms, Blotches, Freckles, Moths, Tan, and all Diseases of the Skin, leaving it clear and with a healthy glow. Also, sure process for fine growth of hair on bald heads or smooth faces.
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
P. O. Box 5,128. 197 Broadway, New York.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.
A. H. DOUGLAS,
From Boston, Mass., is prepared to take good pictures in oil at reasonable prices. Photographs enlarged on canvas. Old pictures copied and restored. Address P. O. Box 226, Chicago.

Wabash-av. Market,
GRAND OPENING TO-DAY.
Cor. Eighteenth-st. & Wabash-av.

We call attention to the advertisement of Thos. Goodwillie & Bro., in seventh column, 5th page.

HATS.

HATS.
STRYKER & CO.,
"The Leading Hatters of the West,"
Show the Largest and Best Assortment of
FASHIONABLE
HATS,
(AS USUAL),
WEST OF NEW YORK.
All the New Spring Styles now in Stock.
231 West Madison-st.,
114 South Clark-st.

EASTER HATS!
SILK and FELT,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES
J. A. SMITH & CO.,
513 & 515 Wabash-av.

"AMIDON HATS"
And every new style of Hats for Gents and Youths. Low prices.
164 East Madison-st.
J. S. Barnes & Co.

HATS.
BREWSTER'S,
Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

EASTER OFFERINGS.

FOR
EASTER SUNDAY.
A pretty Basket of CHOICE FLOWERS or any FLORAL DESIGN, furnished by WM. T. SHEPHERD, Florist, S. E. corner State and Washington-sts. Entrance through Roddin & Hamilton's Jewelry Store, or on Washington-st.

SODA WATER.

SODA WATER.
Agency for G. D. Dows & Co.'s Apparatus, Generators, Copper Fountains, Tumbler Washers, Ice Shavers, etc. Large assortment of samples on hand.
BLISS & TORREY,
Wholesale Druggists' Sundries,
171 and 173 Randolph-st.

Store, 25 Market-st., for sale, with 5 years' lease of lot.

FOR SALE.

LAWYERS'
COPYING PRESS STAND
With Forty-three Compartments for Legal Blanks.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.

LUMBER FOR SALE.
60,000 feet 1st Com. and Clear Norway Flooring.
20,000 feet 2d Com. Norway Flooring.
20,000 feet 4-inch Norway Flooring.
50,000 feet White Pine Flooring, 1st & 2d Com. & Clear.
70,000 4-inch Fencing Strips.
This lumber was piled last year, and we will sell the same in small or round lots. A. B. WILCOX & CO.,
Room 5, Lumbermen's Exchange, Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

GET YOUR
Kitchen Outfit
AT
CHURCH'S,
300 and 302 STATE-ST.

TO LEASE

DOCK TO LEASE
At Bridgeport (940 feet). Railroad facilities. Immediate possession. Apply to S. SCHOENEMAN,
Corner Archer-av. and Salt-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.
A Regular Communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., will be held this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for business. A full attendance is requested. Visitors welcome. By order of the W. M.
J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary.

Hebrew Benevolent Society.
There will be a general meeting on Sunday, April 13, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at the Schoolhouse on Thirteenth-st., near Michigan-av. Members are requested to be present.
LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
President.

Meeting of North Side Saloon-Keepers.
A meeting of the Saloon-keepers of the North Side will take place on Saturday, April 12, at 3 o'clock p. m., in Foltz's Hall, corner North-av. and Larrabee-st., in regard to the closing of saloons on Sunday. A full attendance is desired. THE COMMITTEE.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Final Passage of the Tax-Collection Bill Without the Emergency Clause.

Text of the Railroad Bill Agreed Upon by the Special Committee.

Another Bill Introduced in the House for the Regulation of Warehouses.

Passage of the West Side Park Bill in the Senate.

The Kankakee Dam Claim—The Penitentiary Investigation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, April 11.—The West Side Park bill came up on its passage in the Senate, when Mr. Kehoe dissected the bill, and laid bare what he conceived to be its iniquities. He complained that it would be burdensome to the people, who were groaning under taxation, and could only be got through by log-rolling, and it was a specimen of the worst kind of reciprocal legislation. Incidentally, the Senator told a good deal of truth. Mr. Dow replied ably on behalf of the bill, which was passed—28 to 13.

THE KANKAKEE DAM CLAIM.

The Canal Committee reported back the memorial of the Kankakee Company in relation to the Kankakee Feeder of the Canal with the amendment that they were unable to arrive at a "definite conclusion," and a recommendation that it be postponed until the first day of the adjourned session. It will be remembered that this Company lost money, at least, so it is alleged, in damming the Kankakee River, and now asks the State to reimburse them to the tune of over $31,000. The Committee need not have hesitated about giving an opinion that the claim should not be allowed, which is, however, the effect of the report.

THE CALUMET DAM.

The same Committee reported with the recommendation that it pass a bill for the relief of Christian Pfeiffer and John Rall, who claim damages for the removal of the Calumet dam. They asked $15,000. The Committee recommend that they get $5,000, provided they release to the State the rights conferred by their lease of the water-power of the dam.

STATIONERY.

Hart, the stationer, at whose shop the State buys incidental stationery, is in clover, and has been for a long time. He has a claim of $3,900 before the Legislature, including $53.50 for sponges used by the Secretary of State, and other claims not allowed by the last Legislature. The bill should be closely scrutinized before being allowed.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, allowing $15,000 for the expenses of this General Assembly. This is to pay for stationery, committee-rooms, &c.

RECORDING ROADS.

The bill introduced by Mr. Peltzer providing for the recording of streets, alleys, county roads, town roads, and railroads, and subdivisions of lands by order of courts, in the Recorder's office, was reported back by the Committee on Judicial Department, with a recommendation that it be tabled, and it was. The Committee believed it interfered with the Township Organization law, though it would probably have simplified matters for the unprofessional public.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the exemption bill, exempting homesteads worth $1,500 instead of $1,000 as desired by the House. The vote against concurring was 114 to 7 showing a decided antipathy to concurring. If the Senate does not recede—and it is just as stubborn as the House—a Conference Committee will have to adjust the differences. Conference committees will be in order hereafter.

BILLS SIGNED.

The Governor signed the bill providing for the recording of indictments, the bill appropriating $25,000 for the erection of a soldiers' monument at Mound City, the bill correcting the law fixing the time of electing Superior Judges in Cook County, and the bill providing for a Recorder in counties having more than 60,000 and less than 100,000 inhabitants.

AN IMPECUNIOUS COMMISSION.

A resolution was offered in the Senate by Mr. McGrath instructing the Secretary of State to print blanks required for immediate use by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. That body is impecunious,—out of cash,—and if it remains long so, will be out of courage. One of the most essential bills to pass, after a good railroad law, is one providing the wherewithal to enforce it.

HOUSE BILL 300.

There being some danger that the House would not concur, by an emergency vote, in the amendments to House bill 300, its friends in the Senate reconsidered the vote by which it was passed, struck out the emergency clause, and passed it again in that shape. It was a wise proceeding. There has sprung up in the House quite a formidable opposition to the bill, which would have prevented concurrence by an emergency vote, but it is now comparatively safe. The loss of the emergency postpones its enforcement only two months.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

The House was turned into an "old clo'" shop this morning by the parties engaged in prosecuting the Penitentiary charges. They hung up discharged convict clothing labeled with the price alleged to have been paid for the articles, to aid the report and influence the House in its action thereon. It was a theatrical dodge, but its intended effect was spoiled by a wag who changed the labels to members' overcoats, and made it appear that they were convicts garments.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Brooks reported back the House River Improvement bill, with the amendment of the Canal Committee of the Senate. Its chances in the Senate inspire its friends with hope.

THE COMPROMISE RAILROAD BILL.

The Committee of Thirteen reported the following bill:

A BILL for an act to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination in the rates charged for the transportation of passengers and freights on railroads in this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly,* If any railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State under any act of incorporation or general law of this State, now in force or which may hereafter be enacted, or any railroad corporation organized under the laws of any other State and doing business in this State, shall charge, collect, demand, or receive more than a fair and reasonable rate of toll or compensation for the transportation of passengers, or freight of any description, or for the use and transportation of any railroad car upon its track, or any of the branches thereof, or upon any railroad within this State which it has the right, license, or permission to use, operate, or control, the same shall be deemed guilty of extortion, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. If any railroad corporation shall make any unjust discrimination in its rates or charges of toll or compensation for the transportation of passengers or freight of any description, or for the use and transportation of any railroad car upon its railroad, or upon any of the branches thereof, or upon any railroads connected therewith, which it has the right, license or permission to operate, control, or use within this State, the same shall be deemed guilty of having violated the provisions of this act, and upon conviction thereof shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. If any such railroad corporation shall charge, collect, or receive for the transmission of any passenger, or freight of any description, upon its railroad, for any distance within this State, the same or a greater rate of toll or compensation than is at the same time charged, collected, or received for the transportation, in the same direction, of any passenger or like quantity of freight of the same class over a greater distance of the same railroad; or if it shall charge, collect, or receive at any point upon its railroad a higher rate of toll or compensation for receiving, handling, or delivering freight of the same class and like quantity than it shall at the same time charge, collect, or receive at any other point upon the same railroad; or if it shall charge, collect, or receive for the transportation of any passenger or freight, or any description over its railroad a greater amount as toll or compensation than shall at the same time be charged, collected, or received by it for the transportation of any passenger or like quantity of freight of the same class being transported in the same direction over any portion of the same railroad, of equal distance; or if it shall charge, collect, or receive from any person or persons a higher or greater rate of toll or compensation than it shall at the same time charge, collect, or receive from any other person or persons for receiving, handling, or delivering freight of the same class and like quantity at the same point upon its railroad; or, if it shall charge, collect, or receive from any person or persons for the transportation of any freight upon its railroad a higher or greater rate of toll or compensation than it shall at the same time charge, collect, or receive from any other person or persons for the transportation of the like quantity of freight of the same class, being transported from the same point in the same direction over equal distances of the same railroad; or, if it shall charge, collect, or receive from any person or persons, for the use and transportation of any railroad car upon its railroad, for any distance, the same or a greater rate of toll or compensation than is at the same time charged, collected, or received from any other person or persons for the use and transportation of any railroad car of the same class, for a like purpose being transported in the same direction over a greater distance of the same railroad; or, if it shall charge, collect, or receive from any person or persons, for the use and transportation of any railroad car upon its railroad, a higher or greater rate of toll or compensation than it shall, at the same time, charge, collect, or receive from any other person or persons for the use and transportation of any railroad car of the same class for a like purpose, being transported from the same point, in the same direction, over an equal distance of the same railroad, all such discriminating rates, charges, collections, or receipts, whether made directly, or by means of any rebate, drawback, or other shift or evasion, shall be deemed and taken against such railroad corporation as prima facie evidence of the unjust discriminations prohibited by the provisions of this act. And it shall not be deemed a sufficient excuse or justification of such discriminations on the part of such railroad corporation, that the railway station or point at which it shall charge, collect, or receive the same or less rates of toll or compensation for the transportation of such passenger or freight, or for the use and transportation of such railroad car the greater distance than for the shorter distance is a railway station or point at which there exists competition with any other railroad or means of transportation. This section shall not be so construed as to exclude other evidence tending to show any unjust discrimination in freight and passenger rates. The provisions of this section shall extend and apply to any railroad company or corporation owning and operating any railroad, the branches thereof, and any road or roads which any railroad corporation has the right, license, or permission to use, operate, or control, wholly or in part within this State.

SEC. 4. Any such railroad corporation guilty of extortion, or making any unjust discrimination as to passenger and freight rates, and the rates for the use and transportation of railroad cars, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than $1,000—nor more than $5,000 for the first offense, and for the second offense not less than $5,000, nor more than $10,000; and for the third offense not less than $10,000, nor more than $20,000, and for every subsequent offense and conviction thereof, $25,000; provided that in all cases under this act, either party shall have the right of trial by jury.

SEC. 5. The fines hereinbefore provided for may be recovered in an action of debt in the name of the People of the State of Illinois, and there may be several courts joined in the same declaration as to extortion and unjust discrimination, and as to passenger and freight rates and rates for the use and transportation of said railroad cars. If, upon the trial of any cause instituted under this act, the jury shall find for the people, they shall assess, and return with their verdict, the amount of the fine to be imposed upon the defendant, at any sum not less than $1,000 or more than $5,000, and the Court shall render judgment accordingly; and if the jury shall find for the people, and that the defendant has been once before convicted of a violation of the provisions of this act, they shall return such finding with their verdict, and shall assess and return with their verdict the amount of the fine to be imposed upon the defendant at any sum not less than $5,000, nor more than $10,000, and the Court shall render judgment accordingly; and if the jury shall find for the people, and that the defendant has been twice before convicted of a violation of the provisions of this act, with respect to extortion or unjust discrimination, they shall return such finding with their verdict and shall assess and return with their verdict the amount of the fine to be imposed upon the defendant at any sum not less than $10,000 or more than $20,000, and in like manner for every subsequent offense and conviction, such defendant shall be liable to the fine of $25,000; *Provided*, that in all cases under the provisions of this act a preponderance of evidence in favor of the people shall be sufficient to authorize the verdict and judgment for the people.

SEC. 6. If any such railroad company or corporation shall, in violation of the provisions of this act, charge, ask, demand, or receive of any person or corporation any extortionate rate for the transportation of any passengers, goods, merchandise, or property on its road, or shall make any unjust discrimination against any person or corporation in its charges therefor, the person or corporation so offended against may, for each offense, recover of such company, in any form of action, three times the amount of the damages sustained by the party aggrieved, together with costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee, to be fixed by the Court when the same is heard, on appeal or otherwise, and taxed as a part of the costs of the case.

SEC. 7. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, or either of them, either upon complaint of any citizen or upon notice received from the Attorney-General, any State's Attorney, or County Board of any county in this State, or otherwise, that any such railroad corporation has violated the provisions of this act, such complaint or notice being accompanied by the sworn statement of some credible person, showing the facts supposed to constitute such violation, it shall be the duty of said Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, when the facts of the case presented to them shall in their judgment warrant the commencement of the suit, to immediately commence suit against such railroad corporation in the county where such violation occurred. And such Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners are hereby authorized, when the facts of the case presented to them shall, in their judgment, warrant the commencement of such action, to employ competent counsel to assist the Attorney-General in conducting such suit on behalf of the State. No such suit commenced by said Commissioners shall be dismissed, except said Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall consent thereto.

SEC. 8. The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners are hereby directed to make, in behalf of the people, for each of the railroad corporations in this State, as soon as practicable, a schedule of reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on each of said railroads; and said schedules shall, in all suits brought against any such railroad corporation wherein is in any way involved the charges of any such railroad corporation for the transportation of any passenger or freight, or unjust discrimination in relation thereto, be deemed and taken in all courts of this State as prima facie evidence that the rates therein fixed are reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freights upon the railroads for which said schedules may have been respectively prepared. Said Commissioners shall, from time to time, and as often as circumstances may require, change and revise said schedules. When any schedule shall have been made or revised as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to cause publication thereof to be made, for three successive weeks, in some public newspaper published at the City of Springfield, in this State. All such schedules purporting to be printed and published as aforesaid, shall be received and held in all such suits as prima facie the schedules of said Commissioners, without further proof than the production of the paper in which they were published, and any such paper purporting to have been published at said city, and to be a public newspaper, shall be presumed to have been so published at the date thereof, and to be a public newspaper. No such suit as aforesaid shall be reversed in the Supreme Court by reason of any error in the introduction of evidence therein under the provisions of this section, if a preponderance of the other evidence therein shall be in favor of the plaintiff.

SEC. 9. All printed books and pamphlets purporting to be the annual reports of the "Railroad and Warehouse Commission," to the Governor, as required by law, shall be received and held, in all proceedings under the provisions hereof, as the reports of said Commission, without further proof, and the reports of said Commission are hereby made prima facie evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained, for all purposes under this act.

SEC. 10. In all cases under the provisions of this act, the rules of evidence shall be the same as in other civil actions, except as hereinbefore otherwise provided. All forfeitures recovered under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the County Treasury of the county in which the suit is tried, by the person collecting the same, in the manner now provided by law.

SEC. 11. The provisions of this act shall apply to all persons, firms, and companies, and to all associations of persons, whether incorporated or otherwise, that shall do business as common carriers upon any of the lines of railways of this State (street railways excepted), the same as to railroad corporations hereinbefore mentioned.

SEC. 12. An act entitled "An act to prevent unjust discriminations and extortions in the rates to be charged by the different railroads in this State for the transportation of freight on said roads," approved April 7, A. D. 1871, is hereby repealed; but such repeal shall not affect nor repeal any penalty incurred or right accrued under said act, prior to the time this act takes effect, nor any prosecutions to enforce such rights or penalties.

SEC. 13. Whereas an emergency exists why this act should take effect immediately, therefore this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

REGULATING WAREHOUSES.

The following bill was introduced by Mr. Orendorff thereon.

A BILL for an act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate public warehouses and warehousing of grain, and to give effect to Article XIII of the Constitution of this State, approved 25th of April, 1871. In force 1st of July, 1871."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That in addition to the provisions contained in Secs. 3, 4, and 5 of the act to which this act is an amendment, that in case any proprietor, lessee, or manager of warehouses of Class "A" shall refuse or neglect to procure a license and file a bond as required therein, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of any county in which said warehouse is located, on being notified by the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners in writing, that the proprietor, lessee or manager of any warehouse of Class "A," has refused or neglected to procure a license and file a bond as now required by law, or as shall hereafter be required by law, to close such warehouse within twenty-four hours after receiving said notice, and place the said warehouse in the custody of one or more persons, with full power and authority to prevent the receipt into said warehouse of any grain, until the proprietor, lessee or manager of said warehouse shall procure a license and file a bond as is now, or may be, required by law, and furnish official evidence to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners that he or they have fully complied with the law in the case, and any refusal or neglect of any proprietor, lessee, or manager of any warehouse of Class "A," in this State, to furnish such evidence to all or any one of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, when called upon to do so, shall be deemed and held to be conclusive evidence in any Court in this State having jurisdiction of the case that such license has not been procured, and any such warehouseman shall not charge, collect, or in any way receive compensation for receiving, handling, or storing grain until he or they shall fully comply with this act and the act to which this is an amendment.

The bill was ordered to a second reading, and referred to the Committee on Internal Commerce and Warehouses.

REPORT OF THE PENITENTIARY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Barclay presented the report of the Penitentiary Committee, which was read, as follows:

To the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Penitentiary, who were by resolution instructed to investigate the charges made in the public press against the management of the Illinois State Penitentiary, at Joliet, beg leave to report as follows:

In performance of their duty, your Committee met in the chamber of the City Council of Joliet, on February 26, 1873, and proceeded to the examination of a large number of witnesses, the testimony of which is herewith submitted.

After a long, careful, and very thorough examination of the late management of the Penitentiary, we have arrived at the following conclusions:

One of the gravest charges made against the prison authorities was in relation to the sale of property, alleged to be worth about $43,000, to Morris Rosenfield, of Moline, Ills., for the sum of $15,000. Touching this sale your committee took a large amount of evidence, much of which was conflicting in its character. The property consisted mostly of articles deemed unnecessary for management by the investigating committee of 1871, among which was a large number of wagons, parts of wagons, and wagon material, and old machinery, etc. The sale of this "unnecessary for management" material remaining on hand at the time of this sale, September 1, 1872, as inventoried by the investigating committee of 1871, was $41,096.80. (This amount includes all property transferred from other departments of the prison to "unnecessary for management.")

The sale of this property to Morris Rosenfield was approved by the Commissioners July 30, 1872. The employes whose duty it was to ship the property were instructed by the Warden not to take any invoice of the same, which proceeding was contrary to the invariable custom of the prison in making sales of property previous to that time. The written contract of Mr. Rosenfield and the accompanying memoranda, constituted, however, a partial inventory of the property. No prices were fixed for the different articles, or kinds of property but the whole was sold in a lump for $15,000, at a loss of $25,187.46 from the invoice prices. It appearing in evidence that Mr. Rosenfield had disposed of but a small portion of this property, a sub-committee, two of whom were wagon manufacturers of large experience, was appointed to visit Moline and make a personal examination of the material in question, and ascertain its value. This sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Bishop, Dalton & Webber, visited Moline and made a thorough examination of a large amount of material purchased by Rosenfield, and submitted the following report:

To the Hon. D. W. Blakley, Chairman Penitentiary Committee:

SIR: The undersigned, constituting the sub-committee appointed by you to visit Moline, Ill., for the purpose of examining and ascertaining the value of the property sold by Maj. A. W. Edwards, as Warden of the Penitentiary, to Morris Rosenfield, would respectfully report that on examination we find the wagons included in said sale to be made very poorly, as a general thing, and that very poor timber was used in some of them, and, in short, they could not be sold for any but a third-rate wagon, and a poor one at that. The tools were in a very bad condition and most of them worthless to a mechanic, as it would cost as much to put them in repair as it would to purchase new tools. As for the stock of wagon material, it would not pay to work up, as the quality of the timber was very inferior as a whole. Therefore, judging from the property examined, it is the opinion of your Committee that the sale for the sum of $15,000, as made by the said Warden, was a good one for the interests of the State.

(Signed) B. BISHOP, J. D. WEBBER, C. W. DALTON. } Sub-Com.

The inferior character of much of the property, and the fact that a considerable part thereof was second-hand and worn machinery, makes it very difficult to arrive at an accurate estimate of its real value. Although the evidence, and the report of the sub-committee indicate that the sale was a fair transaction for the interests of the State, yet your Committee cannot approve the loose and unbusiness-like manner in which the sale was made. Notwithstanding the lumping character of the sale, an invoice should have been made of the property, with prices affixed, as per invoice of 1871, and the proper entries made on the prison books.

Your Committee find that the Commissioners and Warden, in September last, purchased, at private sale (the law clearly indicating that large purchases of supplies should be made by public letting of contracts), a bill of clothing, shoes, boots, etc., bearing date of Sept. 25, 1872, of Morris Rosenfield, of Moline, Ill., bills being made out in the name of Horseman & May, Grand Rapids, Mich. The principal items in this bill were 725 suits of discharge clothing, at $8 per suit, $5,800; 100 pairs of blankets at $5, $500; 3,400 pairs army sewed shoes at $2 per pair, $6,800; 250 pairs army sewed boots at $4 per pair, $1,000; 160 dozen woolen shirts at $12 per doz, $1,920; 450 doz woolen socks at $3 per pair, $1,350, the total amount of the bill being $17,467. These goods, when received at the prison, were not opened, counted, and checked from the bills in the usual manner, but stored in the old chapel building without examination. Two hundred of the suits of discharge clothing consisted of coats, pants, and vests, while 525 of the suits army blouses were substituted for coats. After a mature consideration of the clothing purchase your Committee conclude that, taking the average value of the entire lot, that $5 per suit is a fair estimate; a portion of the Committee estimated the average as low as $4, and others believing that $6 per suit would be a fair average rate. Many of the goods in this bill of clothing are of a poor quality, and unfit to be given to discharged convicts. The prices paid for the shoes, boots, blankets, and shirts on an average were, proportionately, as disadvantageous to the State as the rates paid for the clothing.

In the bill above referred to, boots and shoes to the number of 3,650 pairs were purchased on Sept. 25, 1872; and on Jan. 2, 1873, 330 pairs of boots and shoes were purchased of May Brothers, Rock Island, Ills., making within three months a total purchase of 3,980 pairs of boots and shoes. The books of the prison show that for twelve consecutive months, Dec. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1872, inclusive, 1,296 pairs of boots and shoes were issued to the convicts. The purchase of a three years' supply of these goods, even at the lowest market prices, would have been bad management of the Penitentiary finances. The purchase of these goods was made by the Warden and approved by the full Board of Commissioners, and the interests of the State were thereby unquestionably grossly neglected.

Much testimony was taken in regard to the interest of Commissioner John Reid in the quay situated on the property known as the "Taylor farm" adjoining the Penitentiary grounds, and which has been worked by the prison during the past year, under contracts made by Wardens Washburn and Edwards with the proprietors. A portion of the witnesses testified that Mrs. Reid owns a one-fifth interest in the farm, while others understood that the ownership was in Mr. Reid. Neither Mrs. or Mr. Reid have any deed for this interest, it being held by Mr. James Bruce of Lockport, Ills. (one of the owners of the farm and quarry) as agent and who manages the same, paying to Mr. Reid the dividends accruing from the sale of stone or from other sources.

The evidence taken regarding the quarry was to the effect that the State lost nothing by reason of that contract, the price paid for stone being the current value and a fair and equitable one for the State. The one-fifth interest in the quarry being the property of either Mr. or Mrs. Reid, your Committee regard the working of it by the Penitentiary authorities as a technical violation of Sec. 28 of the act providing for the management of the Penitentiary, approved July 16, 1871.

The alleged corrupt transfer of real estate in Morris, Ill., we find to be totally unfounded. (See report of Sub-Committee on Books and Accounts.)

We find that the Penitentiary has been using coal mined by a company under the style of James Braidwood & Co., of Braidwood, Ill. Commissioner John Reid is a stockholder in this Company, and has also a half-interest in the lands upon which the coal is mined. By agreement with the Company, he was to receive a royalty of 5 cents per ton for all coal mined. Although immaterial to the point, we will state that the evidence taken was to the effect that Mr. Reid has not, and never expects to receive the royalty due, neither has he received any dividends. The coal was first-class, and the prices paid ranged from $3.56 to $3.80 per ton, delivered at the prison, which was as low as that quality of coal could be obtained; the contract having been publicly let, and this Company making the best bid. While the contract was a good one for the State, yet it was a violation of the law.

One contract was made by Warden Washburn and his predecessor, with James Braidwood & Co., two engines being sold them, future payment to be made in coal. This contract was not promptly filled by Braidwood & Co., and the State suffered slight loss by this failure to furnish coal as agreed upon. And finally the necessities of the prison were taken advantage of, and in order to get the necessary amount of coal, Warden Washburn was compelled to extend the time three months on the indebtedness of Braidwood & Co., for machinery furnished and to pay part cash on shipments. In a few months the balance due on machinery was fully paid. The seeming shortage in the weight of coal received was occasioned by it being measured (in transferring it to different departments for the use of the State) in boxes intended to hold two bushels, but which, when heaped, held considerably over that amount, almost two bushels and a half, as ascertained by your Committee by actual measurement. Some actual shortage doubtless occurred by loss from cars in transit. The coal was not always weighed to test the correctness of the bills, the prison scales being out of order a portion of the time. The evidence of one witness was that the Warden, long after the receipt of the coal, ordered the words "scales out of order" to be entered on the books as explanatory of a considerable deficit in certain car-loads of coal.

In addition to the matters above referred to, the evidence taken develops the following irregularities:

First—Provisions were bought from the farm of Commissioner John Reid, and entered on the prison books as purchased from O. A. Pipenbrink, a laborer in Mr. Reid's employ. This was a clear violation of the law.

Second—A negro convict, named William Armstrong, was for several weeks employed at Mr. Reid's house, not returning to prison at night during a portion of the time. Mr. Reid was charged on the prison books for Armstrong's labor at the rate of 50 cents per day. The practice of allowing convicts outside the prison walls, except to do the necessary work of the prison, is deserving of censure.

Third—The inventory of the prison property, filed with the report of 1872, was taken by three employes of the prison. One of the Appraisers entertains scruples concerning making oath to the appraisement of the property, which accounts for the peculiarity of the affidavit attached to the inventory. In this the Appraisers make oath to the "inventory" being "full and correct," but purposely omit to certify to the correctness of the appraisement. The inventory and appraisement, taken as a whole, is not unfair, yet we cannot approve the manner in which it was taken. As a remedy for similar errors in the future, we recommend the passage of House bill No. 500, which authorizes the Governor to appoint the Appraisers.

Fourth—The evidence, as well as the report of Mr. Spink, shows that the August estimate from the Commissioners of the new State-House, of $25,000, was received by the Warden on the 13th day of August, 1872, was deposited in the Will County Bank August 19, and entered on the bank-book of the Warden, but was not entered on the general books of the institution till October 31, 1872. The failure of the Warden to enter on the general books of the prison this $25,000 cash was irregular.

While we recognize the fact that the Warden is custodian of the prison funds, and under sufficient bonds, yet we are of the opinion that this item should have been regularly entered on the books as ordinary cash receipts.

Fifth—A portion of the printing required by the institution, has been procured at the Carlinville *Democrat* office, of which Warden Edwards is part owner, contrary to Section 28 of the law relating to the management of the Penitentiary.

The books of the prison for 1868 show a number of erasures and changes (always reductions) in the account containing Mr. Reid's purchases from the prison. This was afterwards explained in the evidence of William Riley, who was then book-keeper as being caused by an understanding that prison employes should have goods at cost, and by mistake Mr. Reid's account was charged up at regular retail prices. A $13 item reduced to $2. A $3 charge cut down to $1.50, an $89 purchase changed to $47, and an occasional item entirely erased, can hardly be consistently explained on the above theory. Frequent erasures, marked as errors, were noted in the account of B. Dornblaser, then Warden. The books of the prison at that time were poorly kept, and in a bad condition generally, as stated in the report of the Investigating Committee of 1871.

During the progress of the investigation evidence was introduced showing that Warden Edwards had stated to one or more witnesses, in substance, that they could tell the truth when called by this Investigating Committee, and yet color their evidence favorably or otherwise to the prison management.

Your Committee have ascertained, during our visits to the prison, from conversation with convicts and otherwise, that Maj. A. T. Bresee is doing a noble work as Chaplain. He is devoted to the service, and through his instrumentality many men are reformed, going out into the world to lead honorable and useful lives. Many letters in the Chaplain's possession, which he has received from former convicts, give undoubted proof that the good influences surrounding the convicts in the prison have had an elevating tendency on the whole future lives of many now worthy men. One of the chief instrumentalities used is the prison church or society, numbering 282 members, which meets each alternate Sabbath. The exercises consist of singing, prayer, and speaking by the convicts.

The prison library is also a valuable auxiliary, contributing greatly to the contentment, good conduct and happiness of the prisoners. The school in which some 250 convicts are receiving elementary instruction is highly appreciated by the pupils, and is doing much good. We consider the work of the Chaplain and the influence of the library and school as important elements which have contributed largely to the present good conduct of the prisoners. A large and well furnished chapel affords every desirable facility for the church services, but better accommodations are needed for the schools, and should be supplied. An expense of a few hundred dollars in increasing the library would be money well expended.

Your Committee would suggest to the Commissioners that, whenever they have in prison any considerable number of convicts of any particular religious education, that it will tend to the obedience and good conduct of those prisoners to appoint a chaplain of their faith to visit them as often as convenient, such Chaplain to have such compensation as the Commissioners may deem just and reasonable.

We find the discipline of the prison to be excellent. The conduct of the men is remarkably good, and the punishments very few. The discipline left in such excellent condition by Warden Washburn and Deputy Warden Mayhew, has been maintained by Warden Edwards (Mr. Mayhew remaining), who without lowering the standard, has, to some extent, modified the strictness of the prison law. We find one instance in which Warden Edwards and Commissioner Reid suggested the punishment of a very refractory convict, McCarty by name, by the unlawful method of whipping. Mr. Mayhew, the Deputy-Warden, refused to inflict the punishment. This isolated case does not indicate the temperament of Warden Edwards, as he is regarded by his convict charges as a man of warm heart and kindly impulses, whose wardenship has added to their comfort in many respects.

From the evidence of Deputy-Warden Mayhew, it appears that the death of convict James F. McCarty was probably caused by the punishments made necessary by his unusually stubborn resistance to the prison rules (his subjection being necessary for the maintenance of discipline over others), and by reason of his refusal to eat when under punishment. Mr. Mayhew testifies emphatically that the punishments alone did not cause McCarty's death. We have investigated the punishments and hesitate to urge changes therein, believing that those

[Continued on the Fifth Page.]

THE GREAT WEST.

Between the Lakes and the Pacific.

The Trans-Continental Railroads.

What the Railroad-Builders Have Wrought.

The Four Great Lines Across the Continent.

Their Relations to the Future of Chicago.

Now that our rebuilt Chicago is just entering upon an advanced stage of her destiny as a metropolis, and the vast system of railway lines from the eastern and older sections of the country are making our city each year in an increasing degree the entrepot of the great region beyond the lakes, we have called in the engraver's art to present to the eye of every TRIBUNE reader the entire area of domain between the lakes and the Pacific Ocean, to illustrate the character and the agencies of the processes of development that are at work on a scale never before equaled in the world's history, transforming a wilderness into an empire. To the intelligent observer of events for the past ten years, the map we give is eloquent in its suggestions, and saves many columns of description in the task of illustrating what railroads have done for the so recently remote portions of the continent. The area represented by the map is twenty-three hundred miles from east to west, and a little more than nine hundred from north to south. What changes have the past few years wrought in this magnificent extent of country, and before human enterprise and exploration how have the terrors and falsely-ascribed forbidding features of the once unknown region faded and dwindled! All that is left of the "Great American Desert" of our school-boy days is shown in the "Staked Plains" of New Mexico and the Indian Territory, and the "Bad Lands" of Dakota, and between these inconsiderable tracts sweeps the broad belt of empire, now rapidly inviting home-seekers from all over the world, repaying all varied industry, and laying a foundation for a community whose teeming population will possess and enjoy all the best attributes and acquirements of human society.

THE PACIFIC ROUTES

are all shown with a fidelity to the interests of each, and it is with this view that we have given such breadth to our map.

The map shows the radiating system of railway lines east of the Missouri River which gives Chicago connection with all these four routes across the continent at Duluth, Omaha, Kansas City, and the intersections of the Texas Pacific and Southern Pacific of Kansas. The map shows all these lines with their lateral connections, and the great north and south routes on the Pacific Slope and along the base of the Rocky Mountaintains from verge to verge of our national possessions. It is a wonderful exhibit, such as not the most sanguine of mortals could have dared predict as possible only so short a time ago, as when, in 1857, the picked excursionists of the country were celebrating in this city the completion of the Rock Island Railroad to the Mississippi, and, only a little later, at the opening of the Hannibal & St. Joseph to the Missouri. That was in the days when Pike's Peak was the goal of the adventurous. Yet Pike's Peak to-day seems a neighbor and near to us, compared with the more remote localities since opened up by trans-continental railway communication. There is scarcely a spot to be found on our broad map so inaccessible and toilsome of access as was Pike's Peak less than two decades ago. And there is not a spot on American soil so far off in time and difficult of approach as was Chicago within the memory of men, active to-day in our great rebuilding, who will live to see Chicago with a million inhabitants, and the principal metropolis and mart of the whole country between the lakes and the Pacific.

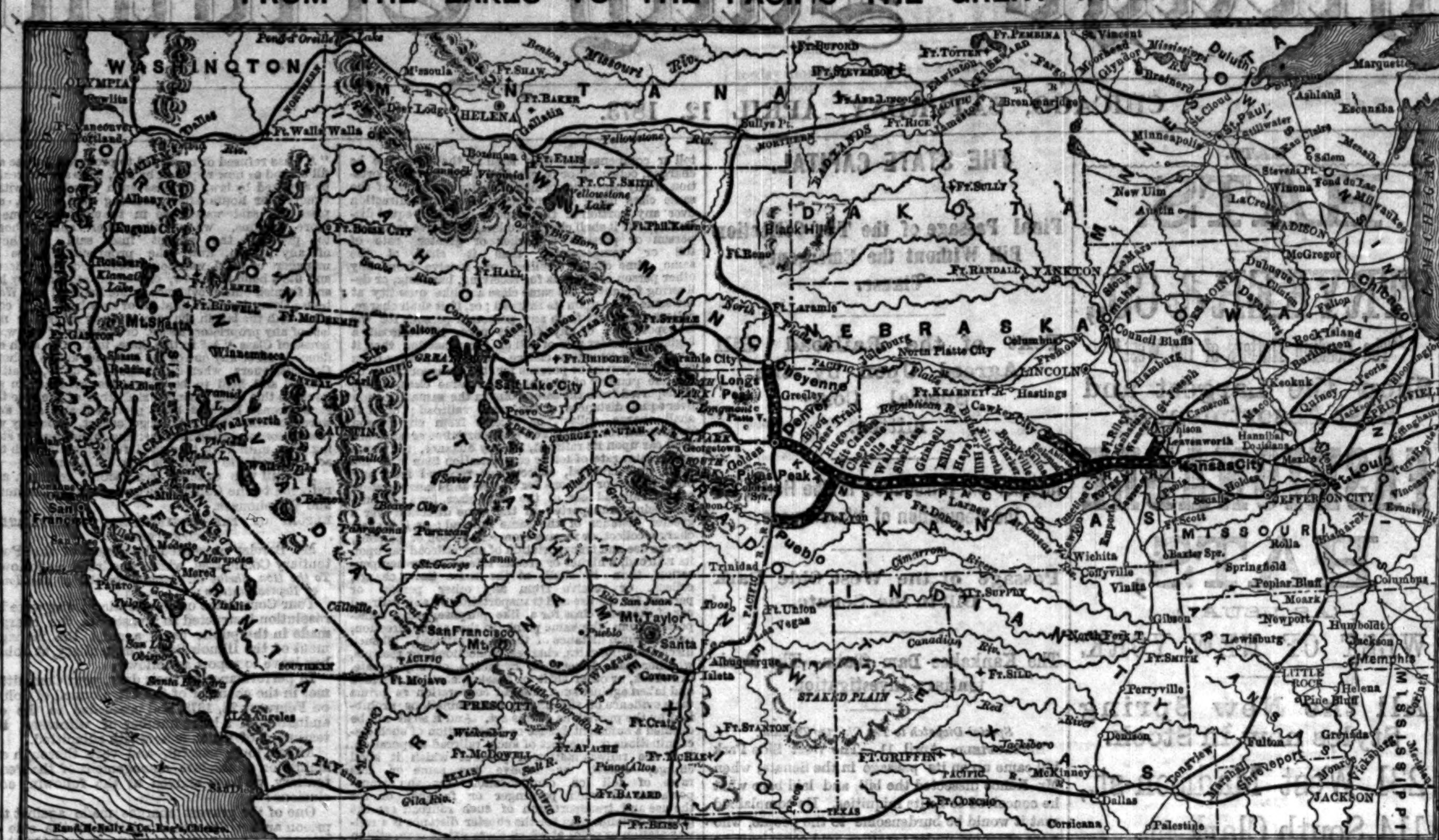
It is not our purpose to present a statistical table of railroad construction in this great interior. It is to save such expenditure of space that, instead of dry tabulations, we give a presentment of the existing and completed lines. And the rest is suggested by the names of principal points along these routes. They belt and gird and send their spurs in every direction into the great mountain mining regions, whose buried wealth was wisely held a secret by the Creator until a nation was ready to send its surplus population, backed by abundant capital, to the task of exploration, mining, and reduction. No needy treasure-seekers from a far-off court, pushing their thin and perilous quest of gold into a wilderness, but the pioneers of a community rich, prosperous, and strong in every element of progress, following close behind the gold-seekers, and filling the valleys below his ledges with towns, and cities, and workshops, and planting the church, and school, and seminary within sight of the smoke of the miner's camp.

The map shows, as it must truthfully show, that the path of empire is along a belt traversed centrally by the Kansas Pacific Railway,—a region rapidly advancing and destined to become one of the most populous, prosperous, and powerful of the States of our Union. It was the prediction of Horace Greeley that within five years Kansas will have a million inhabitants. The rush of colonization through Chicago into Kansas and Colorado has this year set in strongly, and nearly every westward-bound train carries its party of home-seekers on their way to new towns or settlements that are to become new towns, in the region whose soil and climate reward every form of man's industry with solid prosperity. They are pouring from the older States and old countries of Europe into settlements along all the Pacific lines, and planting everywhere civilization, to the banishment of solitude and barbarism. There can be but one result, which a few years will bring, and then the Indian question will have been disposed of, the few remaining aborigines yielding to the overwhelming surroundings of civilized life. The perplexing question of the next century must be, Where shall the adventurers go when there are no more Californias nor Pike's Peaks on this continent, and the geographers of the world have filled up all their outlined wastes and unknown lands, and there are no more worlds to conquer?

At this season, when Americans are seeking recuperation in travel, our map is timely. Within the area shown are wonders, the outside world cannot equal—thousands of miles of comfortable and luxurious railway travel, summer resorts Switzerland cannot surpass, natural wonders elsewhere unequaled, a theatre of exploration and research the world's savans enter with the rapt admiration of devotees. It is upon such a field of travel, full of novelty and splendid themes of study, that thousands of tourists unwisely turn their backs to swell the crowded ranks of European pilgrims. In this connection it should be remarked that, in the development of this great interior along the railroad routes, no feature is more remarkable than those realized for the comfort of travelers. Many of the hotel resorts in the most noted localities will compare favorably with the best and oldest summer resorts. Much depends on the wise liberality of the railroad companies themselves in encouraging travel by fostering the excursion system, such as is now a permanently-established feature of European travel. And we go further, and, as we look upon the broad map, with railway lines, which, in speed of construction and perfection of appointments, are the wonder of the world, and say much depends upon these railway managers as to the future prosperity of the realm they traverse. A liberal policy will fill all these regions with people whose industries are fostered and encouraged by the railroads. The reverse system will work harm and bring to a test one of the most perplexing questions of our present time—the issue between railroads and the people.

Let us close this reference to the map where we began it, at Chicago. It was the meaning of this map that was the mainspring of our Great Rebuilding. It was the demand from the great interior for a metropolis on the lakes that restored the young metropolis destroyed. Chicago cannot be understood without a study of her dependencies. From all this region come down tributary streams to our city. It is for this region as much as for our own citizens that our city has been rebuilt, a fact familiar to every shipping-clerk who handles a marking-brush in a Chicago jobbing house, and better known to haulers of heavy freight through our streets than to many among us who draw their intelligence from book sources. Therefore we dismiss the fertile theme of the broad map with its full and formal dedication to Chicago.

FROM THE LAKES TO THE PACIFIC--THE GREAT INTERIOR.



SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The delegates elected in each election district of Hyde Park met in convention, at the Village Hall, on Thursday evening. H. B. Stebbins was elected Chairman and Daniel H. Horne Secretary. A committee of five, Messrs. E. E. Ryan, H. B. Bogue, F. P. Van Wyck, A. D. Waldron, and N. C. Perkins, reported on the credentials of delegates, permanent organization, and order of business.

A ballot was then taken for Village Clerk, and Charles E. Pope was nominated on the first ballot, which was made unanimous. The delegates then separated into district conventions, and nominated candidates for six Village Trustees, as follows:

First District—Chauncey M. Cady, John F. Barney, William P. Gray.
Second District—F. Bonfield.
Third District—Michael Doyle.
Fourth District—Garrett DeYong.
Fifth District—H. B. Stebbins.

These two last districts having been awarded but one Trustee, and not being able to agree, a vote of the Convention was taken by ballot, resulting in the nomination of H. B. Stebbins for the Fourth and Fifth Districts.

The Convention then elected the following town Campaign Committee for the ensuing year: A. D. Waldron, H. B. Bogue, E. E. Ryan, F. P. VanWyck, J. C. Wallace, James Tully, Jacob Kuyper, Garnett W. Remsen.

The election is to be held on Tuesday next, April 15, at the following places:

First District—At the Village Hall.
Second District—At school-house, Union avenue.
Third District—At school-house on corner of Hyde Park avenue extension and Ninety-fifth street.
Fourth District—At G. Vonderyde's store in Holland Settlement.
Fifth District—At Depot Station at Grand Crossing or Cornell.

At the same time and places an election will also be had for or against the levy of a half-mill tax for the establishment and maintenance of a free public library.

The Chicago police have been two weeks in pursuit of a noted sneak-thief and pious hypocrite by the name of Henry Clay Johnson, who has stolen everything he could lay his hands on, and, by various expedients, has swindled all who had dealings with him. Through the exertions of Thomas Mehan, of the Hyde Park police, he was captured at the corner of State and Forty-third streets, on Wednesday last. On Thursday morning he confessed his guilt to a supposed friend, and delivered up fourteen pawn-tickets and orders for goods he had stolen; after which he was arraigned before Justice Horne, and, after examination, was committed to answer at the next term of the Criminal Court upon two charges of grand larceny. Constable Ryan furnished him with bracelets and an escort. At the same time he carried up in like manner Thomas O'Brien, under a charge of assaulting with deadly weapon with intent to commit bodily injury on Hugh Reynolds. The complaint on oath and the ante-mortem declaration of Reynolds had to be taken from him on his sick bed, being faint and weak from loss of blood caused by the cuts from the butcher's knife.

EVANSTON.

The Rev. G. C. Noyes, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Evanston, has been the recipient of a very substantial token of the good will and esteem with which he is regarded by his congregation. At a social gathering on Thursday evening, at the house of one of his Elders, Mr. A. L. Winne, a portemonnaie containing $350 in bank bills was presented to the Rev. Mr. Noyes in appropriate words by Gen. A. C. Ducat, who alluded to the faithful labors of the pastor, and the prosperity of his church. May both be long continued.

The above occasion was also the formal leave-taking of many of the friends of Gen. Ducat, who starts from home to-day for an absence of several months in Europe, whither he goes in search of health and pleasure.

The Junior Class of the Northwestern University visited the North Chicago Rolling Mills, yesterday, under the guidance of Prof. Henry S. Carhart.

The entertainment at the Baptist Church, on Thursday evening, passed off very satisfactorily, both to the management and the audience. The character and details of the performance have been already given in THE TRIBUNE.

SOUTH EVANSTON.

There is to be a caucus at South Evanston this evening, to nominate six Trustees, a Village Clerk, and one Police Justice. Certain papers announced it for last night, but those having it in charge desire it to be expressly understood that the caucus comes off *this* evening.

J. B. Adams, Esq., was elected School Trustee, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Sylvester Goodnow, Esq., at the school election last week.

A Priest Threatened with Lynching.

Rosendale, N. Y. (April 7) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

The Rev. Father Brady is Catholic priest of this place, and Miss Mary Flynn, his cousin, has acted as his housekeeper. On Friday afternoon some children ran to Signor's Hotel, and called the proprietor out to "see the priest whipping Mary." Several persons went to the place, and saw Brady lashing her with a horsewhip. Miss Flynn finally escaped to the hotel. She said that the priest was drunk. In the forenoon he had beaten her with his fists. Several times before she had received similar abuse at his hands. After he had beaten her with his fists, she went to him and told him she was going away, and he gave her the horsewhipping. Miss Flynn showed the marks of both beatings. The priest threatened to shoot the man who went for her trunk. The greatest indignation prevailed among the people, and an angry crowd lingered around Brady's house for a long time, threatening to tar and feather and to lynch him. Miss Flynn has gone to New York.

—The magic season is approaching when the months are without the letter "r," and oysters are without eaters. Already, according to the New York papers, the public appetite is waning, and reviews of the season's trade are being made. The winter has been so cold that the gatherers have had some difficulty in getting oysters through the ice, but, so far as known, but little injury was done to the oysters themselves.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Another Document from the Temperance Bureau.

Appeal to the Churches on Behalf of Good Government.

Objections Answered.

The present Temperance law of Illinois is an anomaly. It cannot be characterized. Designed as a shield to protect helpless citizens from a selfish traffic in intoxicating drinks, it has become

THE STRONGEST FORTIFICATION

of saloon-keepers. Shaking their licenses in the faces of respectable citizens, they cry out, sustained by the courts, "It is a lawful business; touch us if you can!" In the granting of licenses, no discretion is exercised; and the most depraved man in the community, by the exercise of a little cunning and sharp practice, can obtain authority to dispense whisky-poisons to other depraved men. A license once obtained, he practically enjoys vested rights as much as any railroad corporation. There is no danger of its revocation, unless he notoriously and repeatedly breaks the law. If a man is killed in his establishment, sometimes, but not often, he loses his license. He may fill his place with boys, drunkards, and old men, and deal out drink so long as they pay for it, with impunity. If the wives and mothers venture near to remonstrate, they are greeted and abashed with jeers, laughter, and vulgar abuse; and their warnings not to sell are tortured into authority to sell.

When the money of their victims is exhausted, they refuse to give more liquor; and this refusal is proved in court to show that they do not sell to drunkards. If the poor wife is unfortunate enough to see her already-intoxicated spouse drinking at the bar, the saloon-keeper will bring dozens of hangers-on to swear that the man is not a drunkard, is always sober and able to do business; and, if necessary, he will also prove that he gave orders to his barkeeper not to sell to any such man; and, further, to prove how utterly impossible it would be for him to entertain such intention, he will bring scores of politicians, anxious for his political influence,—hotel-keepers, where he graduated,—brewers, anxious to supply him with liquors, *et al id genus*,—to prove his lovely character and benevolent disposition, and thus acquit him; and the poor, injured wife

GOES FORTH REMEDILESS

for the great wrong inflicted upon her. Bear in mind that, no matter how indisputable the fact may be that the law has been violated, if the saloon-keeper can succeed in raising a doubt as to what his intention was in selling or furnishing the liquor, that is all that is necessary to pronounce him guiltless. And, to this great wrong upon the people, the law, the Legislature, and the courts of this county lend the sanction of their legal learning.

Do you ask why the Legislature does not pass a more stringent law? Because there

IS NO MONEY IN IT.

Few really meritorious laws are ever passed without great pressure. Selfish interests absorb the time of legislators. Wealthy corporations and personal interests demand attention, and receive it, because they are able to pay for it and control it. The enactment of laws is simply a struggle between the *selfish interests* of a successful majority and a defeated minority. The highest good of all, the public welfare, is seldom consulted, except by mistake. The rule is as formerly announced by the Speaker of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, viz.: "If Tom Scott has no more business to transact, the Legislature will now adjourn sine die."

Why this corruption in the politics of the country, and consequent deterioration in the laws passed? We answer,

BECAUSE THE CHURCHES AS CHURCHES,

and members thereof, hold aloof, and do not perform their political duties. The churches, as a rule, relegate all civil affairs to the world, the flesh, and the devil. In a combined, harmonious organization of all the churches and patriots in the land, lies the only salvation for the present evils. Such a combination would be irresistible. There is no other way whereby we may be saved. The existing corruption is only a premonitory symptom of approaching dissolution. Such was the condition of Rome in the last days of its Empire.

The successful politicians of a Republic are a

TRUE INDEX OF THE CHARACTER

of their constituents. Sometimes a politician is a little in advance of his supporters in moral character; but, if they are corrupt, he is corrupt, and he maintains his position by ministering to their corrupt desires. Witness the members of the Legislature from this city. A majority of them owe their nomination and election to the saloons, and, as a necessary consequence, they are found upon the wrong side of every question. If any of our members are purchasable upon doubtful questions, or advocate selfish interests in opposition to the public welfare, they are the representatives of the saloons. If any bring disgrace upon the city, they are the same. Now, the churches are the

ONLY CORPORATIONS IN EXISTENCE,

founded upon the principle of self-sacrifice, that are able to cope with selfish interests and the saloons. As a rule, the saloons elect corrupt legislators, and other selfish interests buy them. It is cheaper for railroads and other wealthy corporations to buy men than to elect them, and so the great financial interests of the liquor-traffic, and corporate franchises and capital, are usually found side by side, working together for the overthrow of the public welfare; and the churches, the only organized power capable of resisting them, lay dormant, resistless, afraid of action.

Large masses of people of this country are beginning to grow sick of the corruption of their servants, and now are stretching out their hands to the churches, and

IMPLORING THEM TO COME OVER

into Macedonia, and assist them in their conflict with the powers of evil. Will they come? It is objected that the Church ought to have nothing to do with the civil powers of the State. This should not be so. We do not advocate the propagation of religious opinions or sectarian tenets by the Church through the medium of the State; but the churches should advocate moral laws and every measure that tends to the highest welfare of society. The churches should stand by the ballot-box, and boldly deposit their votes against corruption, against selfish interests, against oppression, immorality, intemperance, and evils of every kind; otherwise

THEY ARE RECREANT

to the trusts, talents, and life of God reposed in them. They are the only organized bodies in this country that have the power to stand up for the right: they are the only corporations founded upon principles of self-sacrifice, essential to the public welfare.

"In a multitude of counselors, there is safety;" so, in a multitude of churches, there is safety from the prevalence of narrow and intolerant ideas; and such a union, for the purpose of securing law, order, and good government, would be

OMNIPOTENT IN POWER,

and the greatest blessing of the age.

The Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice-President of the United States, on the 17th of January, at Washington, said: "There are 60,000 churches and 8,000,000 church-members in the United States; and, when the pastors and people of these churches realize that God has placed us here for a higher life, and are willing to follow the example of their Savior, by denying themselves for the benefit of their fellow-men, then we shall have temperance-reform indeed; and, until the large body of the people arise in their might, and thrust this evil aside, I have no hope of a speedy temperance-reform."

The second objection is, that there is no need of the churches

MIXING IN POLITICS.

We reply, that there is need, and most urgent need, too. Not, we reaffirm, to propagate creeds or articles of belief, but to elevate the tone of politics, to implant honesty, purity, and virtue in public officers, and to cause the passage of laws founded upon eternal justice, and in harmony with the laws of God.

Would a commercial house succeed whose rules were made by its clerks and draymen? Would a corporation prosper governed by its servants? Would a church increase spiritually that confined its religious growth to its young and feeble members? How, then, can a State or Nation thrive when the recipients of Heaven's choicest blessings abandon their duties, and allow the

WORST ELEMENTS IN THE COMMUNITY

to rule and ruin their most important interests?

By the efforts of a few churches in this city during the last six months, the standard of good government has been improved 50 per cent; the police-force is being purified; the saloons have been partially closed on Sundays; and the new Liquor law has been enforced to the full extent of its weak provisions. And now there is

NEED OF MORE ASSISTANCE

to carry forward the good work to ultimate complete success.

The City Government hesitates to take decided steps, as many of the churches hesitate to give their active moral support. The Legislature dares not pass stronger laws in the interests of order and a safe government, as it fears the churches will fail to do their duty and to sustain them in the hour of peril. Even the courts of the land have not yet aroused to the prime necessities of the struggle now opening between the forces of law and order, on one side, and crime and anarchy, on the other. The greatest need of the hour is a perfect political organization

AMONG THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

to secure the objects heretofore named, and to maintain the substantial victories already gained. Without such an organization at the next city election, these successes are liable to be entirely overthrown. Especially do we appeal to those churches who as yet have taken no part in the previous movements, but whose dearest interests will be jeopardized by defeat.

The last objection we shall notice is, "That the churches are too holy to meddle in politics." We answer, that God, in the fullness of time, has planted a great nation in a new world, far removed from the influences of old systems of government, and has constituted each individual a sovereign ruler in that nation. Each citizen is a statesman, and collectively they are responsible for all laws enacted. The government and laws of this nation can never rise above the average intelligence and goodness of its citizens. How necessary, then, that those who possess the highest truths, and practice daily communion with the Giver of all good, should contribute of their riches in framing and executing laws for the welfare of the people.

THE FOUNDER AND SAVIOR

of the churches was not too holy to advocate the enforcement of moral laws, and, when occasion demanded, to cast out, with His own hands, those vile money-changers that polluted the sanctuary of the law with their presence. He came not to destroy or ignore the law, but to fulfill it,—for, without law and order, no progress, either physical, moral, or spiritual, can ever be made. A church or society, or other agency for the purification and development of mankind, will not be able to accomplish much with from twenty to fifty saloons (the proportion to each church in Chicago) in constant opposition, pouring forth streams of demoralization.

The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "Every true and timely moral reform should be born, and nursed, and reared, and supported by

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST.

"There is not a single moral precept which sinful humanity needs, but the Church should teach it; there is not a wholesome example to be set, but the Church should practice it. That Christian church will be most *Christ-like* which does the most to 'seek and to save the lost.'"

Among all the great moral reforms, none has a stronger claim on Christian men and Christian ministers than the enterprise for saving society from the crime and curse of drunkenness. And intemperance never will be checked, the liquor-traffic never will be prohibited, the drinking-usages of social life will never be overthrown, until the members of Christ's Church all feel that they are also members of

CHRIST'S GREAT TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

If the Church does not save the world, then the world will sink the Church. And what a burlesque it is to style that church-organization a "salt of the earth" which has a trimmer in its pulpit and tipplers in its pews!

Total abstinence should be taught as a Christian virtue. "Woe unto him who causeth one of these *little ones* to stumble!"

Our final recommendation is, that every church-member should make Temperance

A PART OF HIS DAILY RELIGION.

The bottle is the deadliest foe to Christ in our churches and our communities. A friend of Christ must be the enemy of the bottle. More souls are ruined by the intoxicating cup than by any other single vice or error upon the globe. Every professed Christian who gives his example to the drinking-usages is a partner in the tremendous havoc which those evil customs produce.

"If any man will come *after* ME," said the Divine Master, "let him *deny himself*." And the great Apostle only clenched this glorious precept when he said, "It is good not to drink wine whereby my brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak."

On this immutable rock of self-denial stands the Temperance reform! There the Divine Founder of Christianity placed it; with Christianity it is linked; with Christianity it will stand or perish.

We do not hesitate to close this brief paper with the declaration that, with the triumph and prevalence of Christian *self-denial* in the Church, is bound up

THE ONLY HOPE

of the triumph and prevalence of pure Christianity in our world.

The world's progress, like the progress of solar systems, has been, and still is, through law and order, up to the sphere of its highest development. Imperfect as the churches are, yet within their limits is found the major part of those principles of virtue and sound doctrine which must conserve all true progress; and

WE APPEAL TO THEM

to stretch forth arms of love for the protection of those worse than widows and orphans, suffering from the effects of the sin of intemperance and the License laws of society. Let the God-given power of the churches be exerted to shield the oppressed, and bless the politics of the country with an ennobling influence.

The most profligate sailor appeals to God for assistance when in danger of imminent shipwreck; so now the people of this country, writhing in toils of political corruption and the vested rights of powerful corporations, which cause reproach to Republican institutions throughout the world,

APPEAL TO THE CHURCHES

for assistance. Every instinct of patriotism should impel them to grant it. There is no other way to good government. Already, old, worn-out political tricksters, bankrupted in former campaigns, are assuming to lead the farmers' movement in their warfare against railroads, but really for their own selfish interests. Without wishing to pronounce an ex-cathedra denunciation, we cannot help believing that those churches that are too holy to assist in the purification of politics are false to their duty, their country, and their God.

TEMPERANCE BUREAU.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1873.

A Story of the Lost "Atlantic."

From the Boston Journal.

James Bateman, a good-looking young Englishman of 26, from London, was with the emigrants, and desires to make a statement concerning the death of his wife on the ship. He was the only passenger who was able to bring his wife on deck, all of the others being drowned below stairs. His statement is as follows:

"On the 1st of April, 3 a. m., I was awakened, with my wife, by hearing the ship strike; I heard them say it was only the noise of the anchor, and that we were in port in Halifax. I and my wife ran up stairs, nearly naked, to the door, but the sailors were guarding it, and said they had *orders to keep all below*. I burst open the door against the men, and my wife and I fell upon the deck. At this minute, they were firing the last rocket, and Mr. Ryan, a passenger, was trying to launch a boat. I got into the boat with my wife, when the sailors came and said they would split our heads open if we did not get out. I naturally preferred to stand my chances on deck rather than be killed in the boat, so we obeyed them, and got into the rigging. My wife and I held on to the rigging, and just as we got hold fast the ship keeled over, and we were suspended in the air by our hands. My wife was 22 years of age, a strong woman, and I pushed her into the rigging again. Then the sea swept over us several times. I was dressed in nothing but a shirt and coat, and my wife had only a chemise and flannel petticoat, so we suffered greatly from cold. My wife was freezing nine hours in the rigging before she died. The last man saved was the first mate, and I think they could have saved my wife at that time. Her last words were to an officer, 'Please give something, if only a handkerchief, to save me from freezing;' but the officer, though warmly clad himself, refused to aid her.

"A Halifax paper gives the statement of First Officer Frith, to the effect that he staid by my wife until she perished. This is false. He did nothing for her. I think he is the biggest coward God ever made." (A number of other passengers corroborated this). "I tried as a last effort to save my wife to cross the deck from the mizzen rigging to the fore part of the ship, and while dozens who made the attempt were washed overboard I was successful. I asked Capt. Williams to try and save my wife. He replied: 'Fetch your wife, if you want her saved;' but that was impossible, as I could not cross the deck again. A lot of sailors cried, 'Save the woman,' but none dared try. It was too late. When I last saw my wife she was frothing at the mouth and nearly dead. We were bound for Boston. I am a bricklayer by trade, and have no friends in the city."

Curious Marriage.

From the San Francisco Jewish Times.

In order to make chicken salad, says a philosopher, you must first get your chicken. The motto has, with slight alterations, been put in practice in Galicia (Austrian Poland) on the occasion of a recent wedding. In a certain little town of that far-off and not over-enlightened region a Jewess was engaged to be married to a foreign co-religionist. On the day that was to make the twain one, a large crowd, including the Rabbi, gathered at the house of the bride; all was in readiness for the interesting ceremony save that the all-important element of the bridegroom was wanting. After wasting much patience and many questions in regard to the absent one, a person in the crowd took the responsibility of declaring that the faithless bridegroom would not come. What was to be done in such a quandary? The bride was dressed out with the positive design of being married; the Rabbi had come with the positive design of marrying somebody; friends had assembled with the equally positive design of having a jolly good time. Nobody, especially the prospective father and mother-in-law, cared about being disappointed; so witness the luminous idea that seized upon Rabbi, parents, and friends. They were bound to play *Hamlet*, though the man that was originally engaged to play the title role had failed to come up to time. So this is the little stratagem practiced in order to secure a "*Hamlet*." Said the assembled wisdom: "Take the first best Jewish young man you find on the street, bring him here, and let him be united to this woman." And it was done. Then a collection was made and presented to the so queerly married couple. But now comes the point of the whole affair. Next day, after this singular proceeding, the bona fide "*Hamlet*" presented himself, excusing his lateness by the bad state of the roads. He was forthwith married to his fiance, and the forcibly married young man again placed in bachelordom, much astonished, perhaps a little the richer in pocket, and wondering what would be his next adventure in the matrimonial ocean.

THE COURTS.

The Law of Eminent Domain---Highways---Supreme Court Decision.

Singular Proceedings Against the City—Extraordinary Prosecution of a Citizen.

A Curious Will Case---A Chicago Estate Claimed by an Indiana Widow and Child.

Some Allegations Respecting the Lake Superior Forwarding Company.

Penalty of Letting an Infected House---Damages for Loss of a Wife and Child.

The Supreme Court of this State, by Scott, Justice, has delivered the following opinion in Joseph A. Kime v. the Town of Reading (Appeal from Livingstone):

This proceeding was originally commenced by the Commissioners of Highways of the Town of Reading for the purpose of laying out and establishing a public road, which, when constructed, would pass over certain lands owned by the appellant. From the action of the Commissioners laying out the road, the appellant prayed an appeal, under the provisions of the statute, to three Supervisors of the county, who, upon the hearing affirmed their action in all things, except as to the assessment of damages which the appellant would sustain by reason of the construction of the road across his land. In this respect the action of the Commissioners was reversed, and a new assessment made. The record of the proceedings was brought before the Circuit Court on a writ of certiorari. On the hearing the Court found no error, and dismissed the cause.

The proceedings having been instituted since the adoption of the new Constitution, the only question that we deem material to be considered is, whether the Commissioners of Highways, or the Supervisors, on appeal, could rightfully assess the damages which the appellant would sustain by reason of the construction of the road across his premises. The principal inquiry, therefore, is whether the statutes under which the assessment was made is not in conflict with our present Constitution, and the assessment for that reason void. In the thirteenth section of Article 2 it is provided that "private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use, without just compensation. Such compensation, when not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, as shall be prescribed by law." The act under which the assessment was made was plainly in conflict with this provision of the Constitution, and must be held so far as it authorizes the Commissioners of Highways, or the Supervisors on appeal, to assess damages, to have been repealed, or rendered inoperative by the adoption of the Constitution. The land of the appellant could not be condemned for public uses until compensation had been made; and it is provided that such compensation shall be ascertained by a jury. It does not militate against this view that there was then no mode, "prescribed by law," for ascertaining "such compensation" by a jury; it is a constitutional right of which the party may not be debarred, either by the action, or non-action, of the Legislature. (The People v. McRoberts, September, T. 1870.)

The thirteenth section of the Bill of Rights was in force at the time these proceedings were had, and under its provisions it was the legal right of the appellant, if the public sought to condemn his property for public uses, to have his damages assessed by a jury. The assessments made by the Commissioners of Highways and Supervisors on appeal were without authority of law, and therefore void. The town officers could have no lawful right to enter upon the lands of the appellant and appropriate the same to public uses until his damages should have been ascertained according to the law of the land, and such damages paid or tendered to him. It was so held in the case of the People v. McRoberts, Supra.

It is unnecessary to determine whether the statute under which these proceedings were had made any provision for ascertaining by a jury the damages which the appellant would sustain by the construction of the highway across his premises, for the reason that the Legislature, by the act in force Aug. 15, 1872, has provided a mode in which such "just compensation" may be ascertained by a jury. (Sec. 55, Session Laws 1872, p. 687).

Neither the Commissioners of Highways nor the Supervisors had any authority, under the law, to make any assessment of the damages which the appellant would sustain, and their action in that regard was irregular and void, and ought to have been reversed by the Circuit Court.

The judgment is reversed and the cause remanded.

Charles J. Beattie, for appellant, and Pillsbury and Lawrence, for appellee.

SINGULAR BILL FOR INJUNCTION AGAINST THE CITY.

Valentine Haas brings a rather peculiar suit, in the Circuit Court, against the City of Chicago. Complainant avers that in the early part of the year 1872 his wife was owner of lot on which house No. 570 North Wells street is built; that the house, a wooden one, was erected early in the same year, and is within the city fire limits; that at the time it was built there were left open and unprotected two pairs of stairs, in the rear, which afforded ingress and egress to the second and third stories; that the house was built prior to the adoption of the ordinance to designate the boundary of the new fire limits of Chicago; that the stairs were only protected by studding extending outside them, and attached thereto some 8 or 10 feet higher than said stairs, for the purpose of protecting them; that on the 23d of January, 1873, the Common Council of Chicago passed and adopted an ordinance providing that "the owner or occupant of any wooden building was prohibited from repairing any wooden building or enlarging the same within the fire limits to any extent above or higher than one story, and that, for a violation of said ordinance, the owner, occupier, or any person who aided or assisted in the same, was subject to a fine of not less than $25 or more than $500;" that he is not the owner or occupant of such building; that he has not aided, assisted, or in any manner contributed to the building's erection, nor in making any alterations thereon; that in the latter part of the month of February, 1873, his wife employed a rough workman, who simply nailed rough boards on the studding to protect the stairs in the rear of the building; that while she was superintending the work, one McAuley, who claims to be a Fire Warden, came to the building and in a most ungentlemanly way insulted her because she said she was not violating the Fire ordinance; that said McAuley departed with the threat that he would keep on suing until he would make them pull down "the whole d—thing;" that on the 18th March, 1873, the city brought action against complainant, before Justice Kauffman, who fined him $25 for violation of the fire ordinance; that on the 20th of the same month the city brought three other suits for the same offense; that on the 5th day of April the city brought a similar suit for the same offense, at the West Side Police Court, before Justice Scully, who fined complainant $200; that the city served no process on him, except in the first instance, when a summons was left with his little child; that said fines assessed are contrary to law, and that said suits are civil suits, and personal service should be had thereon; that on the 18th of March, 1873, to defend the three actions brought against him, complainant went to legal expenses and was acquitted, and that he believes if he had gone to the expense of employing an attorney each time and paid $3 for a jury, he would have defeated the city every time; and that he is constantly annoyed by police officers coming to his residence, every day in the week, with summonses to serve upon him for alleged violation of the fire ordinance; that whenever he makes his appearance in such causes, McAuley boasts that he will sue him at both Police Courts at once, and they will get a judgment against him; that McAuley is maliciously prosecuting these suits; that complainant is entirely remediless in the law to prevent the multiplicity of suits; that if he does not enter his appearance and defend, a heavy fine is imposed by the Justices; that he is a poor man, and must resort to equity for his protection; that he fears the city will levy on his personal property to satisfy these executions unless the Court will issue an injunction restraining them, meanwhile, from such prosecutions, wherefore he prays that his persecution be so stayed until the further hearing of the cause.

CURIOUS WILL CASE.

Ann Collins and Arthur Collins bring suit in the Circuit Court against Frederick A. Bryan, executor, Ann and Arthur Hazelbregg, Bridget and Jeremiah Wilson, Robert C. Wright, George Scoville, Luther Warren, and Sarah L. Gurley, to prove in a court of equity their title as wife and son, respectively, of the late James A. Collins. Complainants aver that Ann Collins was married to James A. Collins, in Hendricks County, State of Indiana, on the 26th of April, 1849; that she lived with him as his wife for more than one year; that James A. Collins was born unto her about a year subsequent to the marriage, and is the lawful fruit thereof; that soon after his birth James A. Collins did, without reasonable cause, separate himself from complainant and remove to the City of Chicago, where he practiced medicine and surgery; that he stayed there until his death, representing to complainant that the climate of Chicago was too unhealthful for her; that he had accumulated considerable wealth, real and personal, by the time of his death, viz.: The w. ½ of n. e. ¼, and e. ½ of n. w. ¼ of Sec. 9, in Town 32, Range 3, e. of 3d p. m., in Marshall County, State of Indiana, being 160 acres of land, worth $15 per acre; also the n. ½ of Lot 6, in Block 33, Canal Trustees' New Subdivision, of east fraction of s. e. ¼ of Sec. 21, Township 39, n. of Range 14, e. of 3d p. m., in the City of Chicago, improved with dwelling-house of the value of $7,000; that said last-described real estate is subject to a trust deed given by said James A. Collins to George Scoville, dated Dec. 26, 1872, to secure payment of a promissory note for $1,200, with interest at 10 per cent, due two years after date, which note was given to Luther Warren, of Waukegan; that James A. Collins owned also the e. 20 feet of the west 40 feet of Lot 6, in Block 95, in School Section Addition to City of Chicago, improved with building, worth not less than $30,000, which is subject to trust deeds, as follows: One dated May 9, 1872, given to Robert C. Wright, to secure a promissory note of same date, for $14,000, 10 per cent interest annually, which note was given to the order of Sarah L. Gurley, of Cincinnati, and died five years after date; also, another dated Oct. 1, 1872, to Geo. Scoville, to secure a promissory note of same date for $3,000, 10 per cent interest annually, given to Sarah Gurley, of Cincinnati, and due three years after date; that all such notes are valid and first liens upon the above real estate, subject to complainants rights; that James A. Collins was also possessed of jewelry and other personal property to the value of $3,000; that when he took up his abode in Chicago he assumed to be a bachelor, and represented himself as such to the various parties with whom he did business; and that he executed the three trust deeds with the recital therein that he was a bachelor; that he represented at all times that his only heirs were his two sisters, Ellen Hazelbreg, and Bridget Wilson; that the marriage relations, legally assumed between complainant and James A. Collins, still continues, except so far as affected by death of the latter; that he died on the 15th of January, 1873, leaving a will, which was duly proven and admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were issued to Frederick A. Bryan, of Chicago, whom the will nominated executor. In the will, James A. Collins, among other devises and bequests, devised and bequeathed all his real estate wherever situated to complainant, Arthur M. Collins, under the name of "Arthur M. Collins, my nephew, of Danville, Hendricks Co., Ind.; that there has been any such person as described in these terms; that at the time of the making of the will, James A. Collins had no other kindred or relatives by the name of Arthur M. Collins at that place; that the erroneous description was either the result of inadvertence, or made with a view of preserving the consistency of the statements that Collins was a bachelor; that complainant, as widow, is entitled to one third of Collins' personal estate, after the payment of debts, to an estate in fee to one undivided half of the real estate of which testator had died seized, situated in Indiana, and to an estate in dower in all the real estate left by him; that James A. Collins, as to all her rights, died intestate; that the will is of no force or effect, so far as it contravenes her right as widow; that complainant Arthur Collins is entitled to half of said real estate situate in Indiana, and to an estate in fee simple of all testator's real estate in Illinois, subject to the other complainant's dower and the three trust deeds; that the acts and doings of James A. Collins are contrary to equity, have placed a cloud on complainant's right and title, and tend to their injury and oppression. Wherefore they pray that the defendants may be summoned to appear in a court of equity, and they be recognized as widow and son of the deceased.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR FORWARDING COMPANY.

Henry T. Millar, John W. C. Nehf, and John S. Nehf bring action in the Circuit Court against The Lake Superior Forwarding Company. Complainants aver that in 1864 they purchased from the Company the propeller W. F. Backus, for $10,000, giving twenty promissory notes of $500 each, and securing them with a chattel mortgage of the propeller, and also gave them three mortgages on the real estate held respectively by complainants, worth $30,000; that they repaired the propeller, and began running her on regular trips; that they learned since that there were claims on the vessel, contracted prior to the date of their purchase; that the vessel was seized for such debt and tied up at Milwaukee, in October, 1864, when on a trip north, together with complainants' personal effects; that the propeller was then sold for $3,200 by the United States Marshal; that the Lake Superior Company never were owners of the vessel; that one G. S. Hubbard, of Chicago, owned four-tenths (4-10) thereof, and held a chattel mortgage on the remainder, to secure the Company's promissory note to him of $7,200, dated Aug. 7, 1871, due in two years, and bearing 7 per cent interest; that, after the transfer of the vessel to complainants, defendants refused to give them a bill of sale and to redeem the vessel from incumbrances; that $2,000, paid by complainants on notes to the Company, has not been used either to pay Hubbard or remove any other incumbrance on the vessel, but that one Platt, Secretary of the Company, still retains it; that he and sundry persons, whose names are unknown to complainants, pretending to be agents of the Company, have promised to cancel said notes and mortgages, upon complainants paying sufficient money to defray the expenses and the fees thereon; but complainants believe that they have no authority to do so; that the Company has never presented the notes for payment; that the Company never intended to carry on the business for which it purported to be organized; that no part of the stock was ever paid or intended to be paid; that the Company abandoned the objects of its organization under its charter after complainants had bought the propeller; that complainants, from the reasons mentioned, were unable to make any profit from running the vessel; that the holders of their notes and mortgages refuse to deliver them up; and they seek redress in a court of equity.

$500 DAMAGES FOR LETTING AN INFECTED HOUSE.

A very interesting case occupied the early part of the day in Judge Booth's court, in which John Auer sued George Ronniger for damages, in that the latter rented him a house which he knew at the time to be infected with small-pox. From the plaintiff's evidence it appeared that on the 7th of February he came to Chicago to hunt up a dwelling for himself and family, who were living, at the time, at Englewood. He stopped at the corner of State and Forty-third streets, opposite the house of defendant, who inquired of him in a friendly way his business. Learning it, defendant offered to rent him a house of his at $12 per month, which, he stated, was in good order and ready for occupation. The terms and the appearance of the place were alike satisfactory to Auer, who moved in next day, with his wife and five children, varying in age from 2 to 14 years, quite ignorant of the fact that but a very short time before the premises were vacated by one James McKee, suffering at the time from small-pox. Two or three days after their settling in their new home, the dreadful disease seized the mother and children, and stayed with them several weeks, during which time Catherine, aged four years, and Christine, aged two years, died. The defense was that the landlord was not liable for damages; that when he stated the house was a fit and habitable dwelling it was for the plaintiffs to find out otherwise. This they did with a vengeance, and the jury thought fit to award $500 damages to the plaintiff.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The following is an act to fix the time for holding the annual session of the Supreme Court of the United States, and for other purposes:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the annual session of the Supreme Court of the United States shall commence on the second Monday of October in each year, and all actions, suits, appeals, recognizances, processes, writs, and proceedings whatever, pending or which may be pending in said court, or returnable thereto, shall have day therein, and be heard, tried, proceeded with, and decided, in like manner as if the time of holding said sessions had not been hereby altered.

Approved, Jan. 24, 1873.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

A. McKee Rankin, the well-known impersonator of Rip Van Winkle, yesterday filed a petition for adjudication as bankrupt. His debts amount to $3,046, and all the property he has in the world does not exceed $100 in value.

In the matter of Wm. D. Forbes et al., on the petition of the Assignee, leave was given for the disposal of the stock by private sale.

Mary A. Scott, wife of George Scott, bankrupt, having, in reply to the rule to show cause why Lot 12, Block 9, in School Section Addition should not be sold, agreed to the conditions proposed, and the Court, yesterday, made the formal order as prayed.

The Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company yesterday received leave of the Court to compromise, settle or liquidate all doubtful claims held by the Company.

Raphael J. Prins having failed to file his schedules, he was yesterday ruled to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court.

In the matter of Peter W. Livingstone, the Assignee was ruled to pay the costs of attachment, viz., $149.10.

The residence of Col. Cunningham, at St. Albans, W. Va., one of the finest mansions in the Kanawha Valley, was destroyed by fire last Wednesday night.

REYNOLDS' VICTIM.

Continuation of the Inquiry Regarding Mrs. Hall's Death.

Two of Her Female Relatives on the Witness-Stand.

Mrs. Rosa Cowdery's Aversion for Dr. Reynolds.

Suspicious Circumstances Attending the Doctor's Visits to Mrs. Hall.

What Reynolds Does and Does Not Know About the Case.

From His Own Statement, Death Was the Result of Ignorance or Malpractice.

The Inquest Adjourned Until Monday Afternoon.

The investigation into the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. Sarah N. Hall was resumed at the County Hospital, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and continued until 6 o'clock in the evening. When the jurymen were all seated, the Coroner stated that he had been requested by several of the jurors to ask Mr. Barber, counsel for Dr. Reynolds, to retire.

Mr. Barber said the inquest ought not to be conducted in secret; nothing warranted it, and it was improper. The Coroner, however, was obliged to consider the wishes of the jury, and he would comply with them. He would not intrude where he had no right; still it was only in extreme cases where absolute privacy should be demanded. The inquiry could not be made clandestinely as long as reporters were present.

The Coroner thought the jurymen had no personal feeling in the matter.

Mr. Barber considered that, as a citizen, he should be allowed to remain.

The Coroner said if the jury insisted upon his exclusion, he should have to enforce their demand.

Mr. Barber said he would comply with the request voluntarily, but he protested against it as being extraordinary.

The legal gentleman then left the room, remarking, while going toward the door, that the public interest was the most important in the inquiry, and that he would be unwilling to place the slightest obstacle in the way of a most thorough examination of the circumstances.

THE MORNING SESSION

was devoted to hearing the testimony of several witnesses, including Mrs. Coudery and Miss Coudery, the aunt and cousin of the deceased. Both seemed inclined to conceal all they knew of the case, and, as will be seen by the testimony of Dr. Reynolds (if it is true), did not reveal several important facts. The Doctor himself was on the stand during the entire afternoon. He was paled and flushed alternately; contradicted himself continually, and, when caught, put in very unsatisfactory parenthetical explanations which tended to confuse him the more. The physicians on the jury questioned him very closely regarding his medical acumen, but his answers did not show a sublime knowledge of pathology. He was asked about matters which were certainly irrelevant, and apparently purposely confused. He, however, maintained that he would tell all he knew, desiring everything connected with the case to be brought to light. It is probable that he will be again examined with reference to a few points on Monday next. The two "important witnesses" mentioned in the *Times* yesterday morning were examined, but they did not pan out well. There was a grain of truth secreted in a column of "chaff," but that grain was reduced to nothing by the statement of Dr. Bell.

Subjoined is the testimony elicited yesterday:

TESTIMONY OF FRANK BROWN.

Frank Brown, sworn: Am clerk at the Grand Central Hotel, and reside there. Saw Mrs. Hall when she came there to board on the 11th of March. Newberry came with her. I was not there when they came, but Mr. Clark told me they were regular boarders. Saw them go to meals, sometimes alone, and at other times together. Knew she was Mrs. Hall from the fact of her coming for the key of her room and leaving it when she went out. Was not acquainted with her, nor with Newberry, beyond talking to him when he came to the office. On Saturday, a week before Mrs. Hall died, Newberry asked me to go up to his or their room, and play a game of euchre, and requested me to bring a lady who would make up a party of four. I went off duty at 6 o'clock, and on my way to the room I called on two parties, and then rapped on the door of room No. 38—Newberry's room, but got no answer. I then went to No. 37—Mrs. Hall's room; the door was partly open, and she told me to come in. She was seated in a rocking-chair, hemming a handkerchief. Asked her how she felt, and she replied not very well. She did not say what was the matter with her. Asked her where Newberry was, and she said he would be back presently. He came in ten minutes afterwards, through the communicating door, which was open, and said "Hallo, Brown," and explained the cause of his absence. I tried to find a lady partner, but could not, and we played "cut-throat" euchre until I went on watch again. Mrs. Hall laughed and joked during the game, and was apparently in good health and spirits. During the last week three prescriptions were sent down to the office. Mr. Newberry asked me to send out the first one, saying any drug store would do. A boy was sent out for that one; the next day the porter went out for two others. When Reynolds first came—the date I cannot remember—he asked to be shown to Mrs. Hall's room; it might have been either Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday during the week she died. Do not know how many times he came there. I was present when Mrs. Hall died. Was on the floor Saturday morning showing some rooms to ladies, when I met Mrs. Cowdry, who said she would ring the bell, as she wanted the doctor ordered. That was about 10 o'clock. She did not say what doctor. I went to the speaking-trumpet afterwards and asked Mr. Frost, in the office, if the physician had been sent for. He said yes, and I went to No. 37 and told Mrs. Cowdry the boy had gone. Mrs. Hall was in bed. I told her I was sorry to see her so ill, and she said she was, too. Told her any thing she wanted she could have. She thanked me, and said the bells were answered promptly. I was in the room when she died. She did not speak to me, but recognized me. That was at ten minutes after 2 o'clock. She expired at thirty-five minutes past 2. She looked very pale, but did not vomit. She was perfectly quiet. The ladies in the room were giving her brandy to revive her. Did not hear her say "if she had followed the advice of the doctor she would have been all right." Do not know who sent for Reynolds first, nor who wrote the note. Did not hear any talk about her death except the question, "What did she die of?" Do not know that Reynolds excluded Mrs. Hall's niece from the room. There was a lady there on Friday who was said to be her niece. Newberry took her away in a buggy. Do not know anything of the circumstances attending Mrs. Hall's death, or of her intimacy with Newberry. Reynolds came in five minutes after she died, and took hold of her hand and felt her pulse. I made the remark "there is no use of feeling a dead woman's pulse." He stepped back and said, "She is not *dead*." He cast his eye around the room, and appeared to me to be excited. After rushing around the room he went out. Never had any conversation with him about her. He seemed surprised at her death.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. ROSA E. COUDERY.

Rosa E. Coudery, sworn: Live at No. 232 Ontario street. Mrs. Hall was my niece. Last saw her alive on Saturday, the 5th inst., at half-past 2 o'clock. Had a conversation with her. She said nothing about her sickness. Did not ask her, as she was very very ill. Reached the hotel about 11 o'clock in the morning. She asked me to send for the physician. Did not hear her say, "If I had followed the advice of the physician all would have been well." I went to see her cu Wednesday to inquire about her cousin in Joliet, and found her ill. She was up and dressed. She told me she had had a bilious attack. She was subject to biliousness. On Tuesday my daughter went to see how she was, and when she returned she told me that Mrs. Hall had had an hemorrhage; that the physician told her it was that. She had had trouble, and been under the care of physicians. She never told me what they said ailed her. Know Newberry by sight. Have known him by sight for a year. Had heard Mrs. Hall speak of him before that. He came to our house one evening only. Knew he was a friend of hers. Never requested Mrs. Hall not to call on me with him. Never had any cause to do so. He was never invited to come to my house by me. Never received a letter from any of her relatives down East, asking me not to allow her to board at my house. She boarded with me three years ago, at the Clarendon. I would not say whether I wrote a letter to my daughter, telling her not to receive Mrs. Hall on account of her intimacy with Newberry. I do not think I should have received her, for the reason that I heard Mr. Newberry was married, and I did not approve of her flirting with him. If I wrote a letter, it expressed my feeling. I always treated her well, and she did me; there was no hard feeling between us. I think Newberry had sense enough to know he was not agreeable to me, if he had not, I should have told him not to come to my house; never heard of Mrs. Hall calling him brother; know nothing about his applying for a divorce from his wife. After she died I saw bloody underclothing in a bureau drawer. I was packing her clothes, and in looking through the drawer found the soiled articles; I was in the room when the servant girl took them out of the drawer; could not tell how many pieces there were; could not say whether they were matted together; do not know who put them in the drawer. Did not find any stained clothing in the room. Saw Dr. Reynolds in the room after Mrs. Hall died. Had a conversation with him, but do not recollect what he said. His statements were general. I asked him the cause of death and he said it was hemorrhage. He was such a disgusting looking man that I did not feel like talking to him. I never saw him before that morning, and never want to again. Never heard his name. Was not prejudiced, as I had not heard anything about him. I supposed he told me the truth. In the morning I asked him if it was a usual case, and he said "Yes." I got to her room about 11 o'clock in the morning. Reynolds came in afterwards. Asked him if her life was in danger, and he said "No." Mrs. Hall asked me to leave the room when he came. He was in the room about twenty minutes. I knew Mrs. Hall's husband. He died six years ago last October. She had one child, who is now 11 years old. Do not know who called in Dr. Reynolds. Mrs. Hall never intimated to me that she was in the family way, and I never had any grounds for supposing it. Do not know how or when she became acquainted with Dr. Reynolds, nor why she dismissed Dr. Traman Miller for him. She would tell others what she would not tell me. She was not a healthy woman—was troubled with female weakness. Saw Dr. Miller since Mrs. Hall's death. He spoke generally of the supposed cause. I think something was said about Reynolds not being a reputable physician. He seemed to entertain the same opinion I did. When I heard of the cause of Mrs. Hall's death, I imagined I knew who the father of the child was. I do not know whether she had other gentlemen friends who were as intimate with her as Newberry. She was headstrong, and would have her own way. No words ever passed between us about Newberry. [Witness did not wish to state whom she thought was the father of the child, and the question was not pressed.] I was never more surprised in my life than when I heard of the cause of her death. First heard of it from a TRIBUNE reporter.

TESTIMONY OF MISS LIZZIE P. COWDERY.

Lizzie P. Cowdery, sworn: Reside at No. 232 Ontario street. Called on Mrs. Hall about half-past 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon—the day before she died. Knocked at her door. The doctor answered the call, but would not admit me. He said Mrs. Hall was too sick to see any one. I told him I was related to her. Half an hour afterwards I was admitted. I was down stairs, and the doctor came for me. He said she had been ill for several days. Did not see her on Saturday. Had some conversation with Mrs. Hall when I returned, but she did not tell me anything about her complaint. I asked her, but she did not say anything from which I could infer what was the matter with her. She told me the doctor said she must not get up. The doctor gave me some instructions about administering the medicine. I remained with her all the afternoon. The doctor told me in the parlor that Mrs. Hall had hemorrhaged. My mother, when away one time, in a letter intimated to me not to take Mrs. Hall as a boarder. Newberry never applied for board at our house. Have known him for three or four months. I told the doctor that I thought I had a right to know how she was, and should remain until I saw her. She did not tell me why she called in Dr. Reynolds. Never invited Newberry to visit our house. If he could have been excluded, he would have been.

TESTIMONY OF ANNA SCHOCK.

Mrs. Anna Schock, sworn: Live at No. 446 Wabash avenue. Dr. Reynolds has his office in the building. Did not see him there last Sunday, nor have a conversation with him. Do not see him often. There is some feeling on his part against me, I should think. He never spoke to me, nor I to him. I am a milliner, and my room is next to his. A lady in the house—Mrs. Stevenson—spoke to me about some towels. She said he said to her and others of her family that he had a hundred napkins and towels that he had to bring to his office to wash, so that the people in the hotel could not see them. They were said to be stained. I am not naturally curious, and did not make any inquiries. Have known Reynolds four or five years. Knew Mrs. Reynolds, and called on her when they lived in Reynolds' Block. Reynolds told Mrs. Stevenson that he had been to the Grand Central Hotel and embalmed a body and made a hundred dollar bill. I did not see him wash the towels, but Mrs. Stevenson saw him pouring the water in the sink. Dr. Reynolds' reputation is very bad at Lombard, where his wife is buried. It is said he has a wife in England. Never heard of his being an abortionist. A great many ladies call at his office. Have heard reports about him from my lady customers. I do not know of a case where he was employed as an abortionist. There was some talk about his wife's death. [The Coroner said such evidence was not pertinent.] Witness continued: Have heard it said that he was a skillful physician, but that he was morally bad.

DR. BELL RECALLED.

Dr. Bell, recalled: Napkins were sent for on Sunday. The body was not embalmed. We used two or three towels and two or three napkins. I saw Reynolds wrap them up in a piece of newspaper, and I think he took them away. The napkins were placed under her body to keep the blood from staining the coffin, and were taken out afterward. Reynolds washed them in the basin.

Mr. Brown was recalled, and stated that half a dozen napkins were sent for by the doctors on Sunday. They were not returned, as far as he knew.

TESTIMONY OF ANNA STEVENSON.

Anna Stevenson, sworn: Reside at No. 466 Wabash avenue. The house is back. There is an office in front, and Reynolds has an office there. Know him very well. Had a conversation with him on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and he said to me and my son that he had just come from the Grand Central Hotel, where he had embalmed a body which was to be sent East. I asked him some questions about the process, and he said it was very expensive,—that it was worth $100. He also said he had brought away a bundle of stained towels which they did not want around the hotel. He did not say he received $100 for the work. I did not see him wash the towels. Have known him three or four months. Never heard of his being an abortionist, or that he had stained clothes washed in his office. Did not see any blood in the sink. Think he said the stains could be easily washed out in the sink. This morning Reynolds left a newspaper at the house, and said I must have been talking about it, for my name was mentioned. Had no conversation with him about the death.

DR. BELL, AGAIN.

Dr. Bell, recalled: He explained about the towels. They were used for removing the protruding clot, described by him on Wednesday, and were covered with blood. Reynolds said the friends wanted the body embalmed, but witness told him it could not be done. He then asked witness if something could not be injected into the veins to preserve the body. Told him strychnine could be injected, and that was done. He asked witness if he should throw the soiled towels in the sink, and he told him not to—that they would clog it up. Reynolds then wrapped them up, and put the bundle in his pocket.

TESTIMONY OF DR. BENJAMIN F. REYNOLDS.

Benjamin Phillips Reynolds, sworn: Am a physician and surgeon. Have been for fifteen years. Was graduated at the University College in London as a surgeon. Studied medicine in the old and this country. Attended two courses of lectures in Philadelphia, and two at Rush Medical College, in Chicago. Have been in this city ten years. Attended Mrs. Hall. Was called in Monday morning, March 31. Found a note at my office requesting me to call at the Grand Central Hotel, Room 37, to see Mrs. Hall. Am not positive about the number. The note was penciled and not signed. Never saw the handwriting before. It was that of a lady. The letter H was on the top of the paper. There was no postage-stamp on it. There was no address on it. Never saw her before until I went into the room. Nobody ever had a conversation with me about her. When I got there I found her in bed, vomiting. She said she was bilious. Did not examine her. She told me she had been very sick for a week or nine days, but not in bed. That she had female difficulties, and had had them every spring and fall for three or four years; that other physicians had attended her, but did not pay her much attention, and that a lady friend of hers on the North Side had recommended me. She desired to get well at once, saying the other physicians kept dragging her along. She told me she had been vomiting, and that caused hemorrhage. First she said she had a cold, and had been bleeding profusely. After she had told me she had had inflammation of the womb and irregularities, I thought it was too delicate to ask for the cause. When I went to the Grand Central I asked the clerk to show me to her room. He called the bell-boy, and he showed me up. Never was there but some one saw me. Always went there once a day, about 11 o'clock in the morning. On Monday I advised her to take some little remedies. She said she had them, and asked me to go to the drawer and get them. She told me she had been treating herself. Found opium and morphia there. She said she could not sleep at night, that she was nervous. Gave her four or five prescriptions altogether. Said she was in the habit of getting morphine. Did not tell her to send to a particular drug store to have them put up. [The three prescriptions were shown witness.] These are the ones I gave her. She complained of having intermittent fever, and I gave her a remedy. I thought there might have been ulceration and inflammation of her womb, and that the flow was caused by her moving around. She said this was the worst attack she had had. First prescribed quinine and iron to tone up the system. Told her she must keep quiet, and when she got better I would see what her private troubles were. Examined her eye, pulse, and tongue, and listened to her conversation. Gave her that day bromide of potash. She did not send for me the next day. Called, and she told me that she had slept well, and felt good—that the wasting had stopped. She was in bed. She thought she had had a slight fever in the morning, and said she did not want to have intermittent fever. I prescribed paregoric and nitre and veratrum veridi. She had them in the drawer, but I wrote out a prescription. She gave me to understand that she doctored herself for the irregularities. Said she had used iron and opium—that the latter made her sick at the stomach. I did not suggest an examination of the uterus during the first visit. She did not seem inclined to have it done. Did not examine her clothing to see if it was stained. Depended entirely upon her word. On Tuesday was there about five minutes. Told her I would call the next day. Did so in the morning about 10 o'clock. Saw no change. Said she did not sleep well; that she had taken the veratrum two or three times; that she was nervous, and that that was all the matter. She wanted something that would strengthen her right up. Told her to keep quiet, and when she improved I would make a physical examination of her. She asked me to come back in the afternoon. Told her that I could not come then, but would in the afternoon; that I wanted to have a talk with her husband about her. She did not want me to come in the evening. She was in bed, and wanted to get up, saying that it was tiresome to lie there. Her color was better, and she seemed to be getting along very well. She did not vomit that day. When I left I told her I would come back that day if I could. Did not go, however, as I had to visit the West Side. Went there on Thursday. She was still in bed, not undressed as usual. Thought she was doing first-rate. She thought she was, and that she would get up and go out the next day. I advised her to give up her medicines and take only those I gave her. She seemed to be familiar with every remedy I mentioned. I remarked to Dr. Bell, after I found her medicines in the drawer on Sunday, that I did not see any of my bottles there. She had tannin, which she used as an injection. She said she had been keeping quiet, and had got up but once to ring the bell. Met several persons in the hall on Thursday. No one was present during Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday, while I was there. Asked her if she had any one to attend to her, and she said everyone was very kind to her. She did not desire me to return in the afternoon on Thursday. Told her I would call the next day, and I did so. She sent me a note on Thursday, asking why I had not called on Thursday, and requesting me to call that morning. She stated that she waited up late for me. Went there Thursday about noon, and she said she waited for me expecting I would come, although I had said I could not—that she was afraid I would speak to Mr. Hall about it. Saw nothing which indicated a worse condition. She asked me if she could go out riding the next day. Told her no. Went there Friday about 10 o'clock. She was in bed. Wanted to go out riding. Did not say where. Told her she did not need fresh air, and a shaking up in a carriage would injure her. She said there was no wasting other than what was ordinary. Did not remain in the room over ten minutes. No one was present. Once or twice the servant girl came in, and Mrs. Hall told her she had better go out, as the Doctor was there, and did not want to be disturbed. Did not tell her I would call again. After I went away, she got up and dressed—put on bustles and hoops, and everything a woman could. I was sent for two or three hours after I left. Do not remember who called me. Was told to go down at once, as Mrs. Hall was taken very ill. I was surprised, and ran down. Found her in a half sitting posture on the bed in full dress. She hoped I would forgive her for disobeying my orders, saying she got up intending to go riding, and had fallen down. She looked pale, but seemed calm. She complained of her heart. She had been bleeding. I saw the blood. She said she had been up two hours, and had fallen down, and commenced to bleed. Just then her cousin tapped at the door. Mrs. Hall said, "I cannot see anybody." I went to the door, and the lady said, "I am a friend of hers." Mrs. Hall said, "I am too sick to receive visitors." I told Mrs. Hall she had better let the young lady undress her. She consented, and at her request I left the room. The young lady went down stairs after Mrs. Hall said she could not see any one. I insisted that she strip her, and went down-stairs to the office for the young lady, and told her to go up and strip her. She went up with me. I then left. Mrs. Hall did not tell me how she fell. After being outside ten minutes the young lady beckoned me to come in, telling me she had stripped her and put her in bed. When I went in I found her very comfortable. Did not see the clothes, nor any blood on the sheets. Told the young lady to give her brandy. She said she was going to stay there, and I gave her instructions what to do. I asked her if I had better not examine her. She said no. She looked pale, but I thought that was caused by the pain in her heart. Called again in the afternoon, two hours subsequently. Saw the young lady there. Did not leave word at the office when I went away the first time. Mrs. Hall was in bed, apparently comfortable. Asked if she had any pain; she said "No;" did not think she looked paler. Remained long enough to give a few instructions. Suggested that an examination be made, but she did not desire it. She thought if disturbed it would make her worse. Think the young lady was present at the time. Asked her if there was any more hemorrhage, and she said, "Not a drop." I told her there was something the matter with her womb. My practice is general. Never carry any instruments or a medicine-case with me. There were no medicines in the drawer, as far as I know, which could be used to produce an abortion. I think the drug theory is played out partially. It is said that iron will produce an abortion, if used in large quantities. Am not acquainted with Newberry. Never saw him until he came into the room after the lady was dead. I know the symptoms of an abortion or miscarriage. First, there are labor-pains,—the same as a regular confinement. Witness then explained the process, and continued: Mrs. Hall presented no symptoms of aborting. Had no idea that she was in the family-way. Had I known she was in that condition I could have saved her. She did not tell me she had violent hemorrhage. Did not see any of her clothes. Did not seem to me that she had had a miscarriage. She had no pains. [Witness had stated during his explanation that a woman could abort and not know it.] Called on Mrs. Hall before 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. Found her lying still in bed. Looked pale, as if she had lost some blood. Looked better than she really was. Her aunt was present. Asked Mrs. Hall how she had been since I left Friday afternoon. She said she felt comfortable—that she had not moved. Had no pain, and dozed occasionally during the night. Had had no hemorrhage. Told her she would rally again, and to take the tonics and the brandy. The aunt was standing beside me at the time. Did not remain long, saying I would call again that day. Intended to make three visits. Returned when sent for in a hurry. Do not know who came for me; think it was the boy or porter; he said the lady had had a relapse, and was very ill. I went down and found her dead. No one told me she was dead. Think the clerk and Mrs. Cowdery were in the room; also two or three servants. She had been dead two or three minutes. The jaws were tied together. I do not think I touched her. Did not feel her pulse, because I considered her fixed. I was not unusually excited. Her death was unexpected. Did not think she would die when I last saw her. Asked where her husband was, and Mrs. Cowdery said, "Doctor, she has no husband." Mrs. Cowdery asked me if there was not something peculiar about her death, and I told her I thought there was; that she must have had some hemorrhage that I knew nothing of; that inflammation was the cause of it. She informed me that Mrs. Hall was subject to that, and last spring came near dying. Remained there only a few moments. Mrs. Cowdery did not ask me about a death certificate. I said nothing about it. I made them out Sunday morning. Mr. Clark came in just after I had got out of bed on Sunday. He wanted a certificate, and said he didn't think everything was right; that the people at the Grand Central were beginning to talk. I hesitated a little while, and told him I should like to consult with a physician about giving the direct or indirect cause. The direct cause was inflammation, followed by hemorrhage. Told Clark I had no blanks, but I would give him a certificate, and her friends one. He wanted a certificate right away, and said he would change it if it was necessary. He said nothing about calling on the Coroner. Told him I would go to the hotel and give it to him. Went to the offices of several physicians in my neighborhood, but they were not in. Then I went to the West Side, and, thinking of Dr. Bell, called on him. If I had not found him, should have searched for some one else. I consult with but few physicians. Dr. Young has assisted me in amputations. Have been acquainted with Dr. Bell, Dr. Cook, Dr. Webster Jones, Dr. Hollister, Dr. Andrews, and others. Told Dr. Bell, when I called, that I had a patient who had died under peculiar circumstances, and I could not explain them; that I had intended to give as the cause "inflammation of the womb, followed by hemorrhage." Gave him a history of the case, and told him about the heart obstruction, and he thought it was a case of embolism. Wrote the certificates in his office. He had the blanks. The cause named was the one given. Told him there had not been excessive hoemorrhage. Asked him to go with me and see the case, to get his opinion. Thought I would change the cause if it was not right. We went to the hotel on the street-cars. Nothing transpired on the way. We talked about the case. I never saw a case of embolism. Told him I did not know much about it, and asked him to explain it technically, and he did so. We got off the car at Thirteenth street. Went to the hotel. Saw Mr. Clark. Called him to one side and told him I had made out the certificate. Asked him if he was satisfied, and he said, "Perfectly." Introduced Dr. Bell to him. Some one, whom I do not know, came and asked me if I could not embalm Mrs. Hall, as they desired to preserve the body for two or three weeks. Mr. Clark gave me the key of her room, and we went up and opened the door. Didn't see anything, but smelled a very peculiar aroma. The corpse was in the casket on a table in the centre of the room. Bell remarked that he thought we were right with regard to the diagnosis. No one was in the room except he and I. We drew back the sheet that covered the body, and looked at the face. Both of us then went down stairs to get some things to fix the corpse up. Got arsenic, a solution of carbolic acid, and a bottle of spirits of camphor at a drug store, and then we went back to the room. Bell injected the materials into the veins. I uncovered the body for the purpose of making an examination. Found a clot of blood. When I saw that, thought I would investigate further. Did so, and found a lump about as large as a large marble. It was very offensive, and I asked Dr. Bell, "What is this?" He said it was a piece of the placenta. He asked me why in the name of God I did not remove it before. I told him I had no idea of it—had not suspected anything of the kind. I considered then that that placenta was the cause of her death—dismissing the idea of inflammation. I asked Dr. Bell if the certificate should be changed, and he said, "No, leave it as it is." The certificate given was correct. Do not think I could decide positively that the piece removed was a portion of the placenta. Bell said it was not certain enough to change the certificate. She may have had hemorrhage. One cannot have that without inflammation. Told them down stairs that I was willing to have an investigation if they thought it was necessary. We fixed her up, and that was all that occurred. Her underclothing was saturated with blood, and we cut off the stained portion, and put them in the wash basin. There were also some soiled towels, and I intended to throw them into the water-closet, but some one in the room (two or three persons had come in) said, "Do not do that." Dr. Bell told me to wrap them up and put the bundle in my pocket. The towels and napkins are now clean, and the hotel can have them. We also placed two towels under the body. Did not see the corpse after I left, except at the time the post mortem examination was made. Did not see evidences of acute inflammation. It was chronic. Thought the woman had recently been pregnant. My impression was she had got rid of the fœtus before I saw her. Thought then all her trouble arose from that. On Sunday evening was spending the time with Mr. Stevenson. He asked me where I had been all day, and I told him down to the hotel fixing up a body which was to be sent East. Mrs. Stevenson asked me how much it cost to embalm a body, and I told her $100. I told Mr. Stevenson about bringing home the towels. Never saw Newberry at my office. Do not know the other woman (Mrs. Anna Schock). She is so low I would not speak to her. After the last visit on Sunday, Mr. Newberry asked me about a certificate, and I told him I would give one to the undertaker.

A QUESTION OF LEARNING.

During his examination, Dr. Reynolds stated that acute inflammation of the womb produced hemorrhage, and that he could produce authorities upon that point.

Dr. Strong, the foreman of the jury, desired him to bring the books when he came again. He had been unable to find such a thing, and wanted to see it.

Dr. Reynolds said he claimed to be as well educated as any man in Chicago. He had written two medical works, and ought to know something. The gentlemen seemed to be trying to display their medical knowledge. He had not said that acute inflammation produced hemorrhage.

Q.—Can it produce hemorrhage?

A.—I do not know; I am not positive at all about that. I should think not. Hemorrhage was added to the certificate at the suggestion of Dr. Bell. I intended to give, as the cause, inflammation of the womb.

The doctor objected to signing his name to the testimony as written by the Coroner's clerk, claiming it was incorrect, as it did not give every word he said. After several errors had been rectified, he affixed his signature, and was permitted to depart.

MR. NEWBERRY AGAIN.

Mr. Newberry recalled: I went to Dr. Reynolds' office on the Friday previous to Mrs. Hall's death, and asked him to call on her. I do not think he knew who I was. Never carried a note to him. Miss Cowdery was at the hotel when I returned. I took her home in the evening.

The jury then adjourned until 1 o'clock on Monday next.

$100,000 FOR NOTHING.

How an Order of a Chicago Court Put $100,000 in the Pockets of a Banker in Twelve Months.

What the Court Will Do in the Matter if Called Upon by the Creditors.

"If I could have banked my moneys in any other but the bank selected by the Court, I could have made 6 per cent for the creditors on $200,000," said a prominent Assignee, yesterday, to our reporter, referring to the article in Thursday's TRIBUNE showing that one banker in this city is carrying nearly the whole of the funds of bankrupt companies without the payment of interest. "Almost any bank in the city would have given me 6 per cent," he added. "How much do you suppose the banker referred to is making out of these funds?"

"Can't say; perhaps 7 per cent."

"Pshaw! He can't make less than 1 per cent, and on a great part he probably makes all of 2 per cent per month. If he can't, he simply can't do what others are doing every day."

"Well; but that would amount to over $100,000 since the fire."

"Certainly. Nobody could possibly object to Mr. Scammon making the best of a golden opportunity; if nothing better was to be done; but the evil complained of is, not that Scammon pockets the money, *but the creditors lose it.* I tell you, and you can make use of the information if you like, that there has hardly been any time that I could not get 5 per cent interest on all the funds I could deposit."

"In that case, why did you not apply to Court for an order to change the bank?"

"Because an order had already passed designating Scammon's Bank the depository of funds."

"Without any bond, or the deposit of securities?"

"Without any bond, or the deposit of any securities. The order was an old one; has been in force perhaps thirty years."

"And no change was made when the other trust depository bank of the same person failed?"

"None."

"Nor when the fire came, and shook the confidence of everybody?"

"No. I suppose it was nobody's business."

"And when it became apparent that large numbers of companies would fail, and that the aggregate deposits would reach millions, was no change talked of?"

"Not at all. People had too many other things to think of. Besides, there *is* another bank that receives bankruptcy deposits,—the Illinois ——."

"Yes; two accounts, as compared with eight."

"True; it's only two. There seems to be a disposition to blame the Court; but I don't see what he could do. Without a complaint being made involving the solvency of the bank, the Court could not make any order changing the bank; doing so would be a direct charge of insolvency; and no Assignee in this city has ventured to make that charge. It would be dangerous work. The bank's solvency must not be lightly impugned. If the Court were to change the bankers, it might be taken as an imputation of insecurity; and the Court will hardly venture to do that."

"Perhaps, if the Court was petitioned to direct such a change to be made as would secure the creditors reasonable interest and absolute safety, His Honor might make an order."

"Well, sir, I am one of those men that think Judge Blodgett would make such an order in a minute if he thought the facts justified it."

"What they must do, then, is to approach the Court with a petition."

"I think so."

And the reporter shouldered his pencil and marched off.

The reporter then waited on Judge Blodgett, and asked his Honor if the Court had ever passed any petition to change the banks used as depositories, or to compel the payment of interest. His Honor said that the Court had never passed on said question. The law required that the Court should designate banks to hold the funds of bankrupts, and the Court had accordingly selected two banks in this city, respecting which selection no complaint had been made. If the parties interested failed to represent to the Court that their funds were in danger, the Court could take no action. With respect to interest, it was a matter of bargain between the banker and Assignee. If the Assignee failed to obtain interest, so much the worse for the creditors, and the better for the banker; and he supposed the Assignees made the best arrangements in their power. At all events, the Court knew of nothing to the contrary, for no complaint of any kind had been made.

The creditors of bankrupt insurance companies will have perceived from the foregoing that the remedy is in their own hands. At the next meeting, if they bring pressure to bear, they can undoubtedly carry resolutions requiring the Assignee to petition the Court for power to deposit with banks that will give interest. In these days of tight money, the creditor who will oppose such a motion can only do so through some sinister motive.

TOO BAD.

A Simple Child of Nature from the Far West Falls Into the Hands of Sinful Men and is Robbed of $700.

Another instance of the effect upon human character of a long intimacy with Nature occurred yesterday afternoon. James Olcott emigrated, in 1866, to California, from a southern county in Ohio. He went after gold, and followed his pursuit till it ruined him. He then became a shepherd on a ranch, and for six years tended a flock, and took weak lambkins to his bosom. Whatever of information he may have had concerning the evil ways of the world, he lost while in this occupation, and his mind became as simple as a little child's. This was unfortunate; not but that, in the abstract, it would be a good thing if the minds of all men were more like little children's, but because such a mind cannot take care of itself in this wicked generation, and will surely cause its possessor many misfortunes. Such was the experience of James Olcott, for, in the simplicity of his mind, he has lost $700, the earnings of six years. He arrived in Chicago on Thursday evening, on his way home, and, impressed with the belief that he would never have so good an opportunity to see Chicago, he resolved to lay over a day. Before starting out to see the sights of the town he carefully counted his money, and copied into a note-book the numbers of the larger bills. While walking on Madison street he met a man who seemed to be quite as simple as himself, and who said he was a stranger in the city. In his company James found much pleasure. They drank together, and were very jolly friends. They did not separate until evening, when, James says, the man gave him the "slip" in a low groggery near the Northwestern Depot, on Wells street. Soon after, James discovered that his money was gone, when he gave a report of the loss at the Central Station. He did not say that his young friend (?) was the thief, and it was some time before he could be persuaded to take in the idea that he had been taken in. Then he grew violent, and "thirsted for blood." Yesterday afternoon, he appeared at the Central Station again, after a weary walk to the various places he had visited the day previous. He was very penitent, and upbraided himself for returning to the manners and customs of civilized man. He declares that he will at once take up his shepherd's crook and return to his pastoral occupation at the base of the Rocky Mountains.

FRATRICIDE.

Frightful Tragedy in Hyde Park Township.

A Boy Stabs His Brother to the Heart with a Pocket-Knife.

The Murderer Locked Up in a Chicago Police-Station.

Yesterday morning Coroner Stephens received information of a fratricidal act committed in the Township of Hyde Park, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock on Thursday evening. A boy of 19 killed a brother who was his senior by about a year. There appears to have been but slight provocation for such a terrible crime. The disagreement in which it had its origin was of a very trivial nature,—one of a kind that is common in families where boys are growing up. It appears all the more trivial when its fatal result is considered.

THE LOCALITY

where the crime was committed is known as Burnside Station, a straggling collection of shanties lying between the Illinois Central and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, close to the Calumet River and the Holland settlement. The residents of the place are mostly Hollanders, quiet, industrious people, who make a living by working in the Burnside Brick-Yards and cutting cordwood. Disturbances are very rare among them, and the tragedy of Thursday evening has created an excitement that will not soon die out.

THE NAME OF THE FRATRICIDE

is Antonio Alders. His brother's name was Charles. During the summer months they were employed in the brick-yard, a short distance from their residence, but for some time past they have done no work. About noon on Thursday they left the house together and went to the Settlement. The afternoon was spent in saloons,

DRINKING AND CARD-PLAYING.

It does not appear, however, that either of them became intoxicated. At or near 6 o'clock they started for home. After entering the house the disagreement before referred to arose between them, and Charles struck Antonio twice in the face, in the presence of their parents. The younger brother then drew from his pocket a clasp-knife with a blade about three inches in length, and, in spite of the interference of his father,

STABBED CHARLES

in the left breast. The latter fell into his mother's arms, and never uttered a word up to the time of his death, 9 o'clock. When his brother fell, Antonio looked at him for a few seconds, but did not offer to assist him. As the unfortunate young man was being carried to a bed, his murderer threw the weapon with which he killed him out of doors, and went to his own room. He remained there until yesterday morning, when a Constable from Hyde Park took him into custody, and brought him to the city. He is now locked up at the First Precinct Station.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONER.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE had a talk with him yesterday afternoon. He was found to be a dull, stupid-looking boy, without any indications of viciousness in his countenance. When asked why he killed his brother he burst into tears, and it was several seconds before he could answer. He said he had no intention of injuring him; he would not harm him for all the world. He drew his knife merely to scare him, and could not tell what impelled him to strike with it. He was very angry, and so was his brother. They had been to the Settlement together during the afternoon, and drank a few times. Neither of them was drunk, but he (Antonio) had taken more than his brother. On the way home they chatted together in a very friendly manner. They had always been good friends, never having had a quarrel before the last and fatal one. When they reached the house Charles began speaking crossly to his mother. He interfered, and told Charles to go to bed. Charles then struck him twice on the head with his fist, but did not hurt him very severely. He drew his knife for the purpose of intimidating him. The next thing he remembers was seeing his brother lying in his mother's arms with his clothing covered with blood. He then threw the knife away and went to bed.

The unhappy boy frequently gave way to grief while relating the story, and in the midst of his tears and sobs would call upon his murdered brother to return and forgive him.

THE ALDERS FAMILY

came to this country from Harlem, Holland, about a year ago. After residing in this city for a few months, they removed to the vicinity of the Holland Settlement, and have since remained there. They are poor people, without any other means of subsistence than such work as the brick-yards afford. Their reputation for honesty, sobriety, and orderly habits has been excellent.

INQUEST TO-DAY.

Owing to the Hall investigation, which now occupies the attention of the Coroner, that official was unable to attend to the Alders case yesterday. He will probably inquire into it to-day.

Spring Opening.

A. G. Downs & Co., No. 324 West Madison-street, are now prepared to show their customers an almost entire new stock of spring goods, which will be sold at popular prices. Their suits, Cashmere and drap d'ete mantles, dolmans and talmas, are very attractive. Dress goods of superior fabrics, in all the new shades. Lyons black silks, Japanese silks, black and white stripe alpacas, and mourning goods in variety. New parasols in full assortment, just opened. Hosiery of the best regular makes, and a full line of real Balbriggans for ladies and misses. Housekeeping goods, domestics, cassimeres for boys, and flannels always on hand. Ladies wanting ties, sash ribbons, embroideries, guipure lace, yak lace and insertings, etc., will find the newest things in this department. A good two-button kid glove, $1.25, usual price, $1.50. P.S.—Mrs. Slater will be found at the head of our dress-making department, as usual.

Jayne's Expectorant.

Don't wait for a cold to go away of itself, for your throat and lungs may become so irritated and inflamed from the accompanying cough, that bronchitis or consumption may set in before you are conscious of danger. Rather get clear of your cold at once by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a good remedy for loosening a cough and promoting expectoration, as well as for healing and strengthening the surfaces of the throat and lungs. Sold everywhere.

California Sunday Train.

The through Pacific Express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and other Far West points, will leave the Wells street depot of the Chicago & Rock Island Railway at 10:15 a. m., Sunday, April 13, 1873. Through tickets, via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways will be good on this train.

An Elegant Establishment.

We desire to call attention to the opening, by Parker & Tilton, at noon, to-day, of the most elegant hat establishment in the West. They receive afternoon and evening. No. 83 Clark street opposite Court-House.

Bravery of Capt. Williams.

From the Rochester Chronicle.

Whatever else may be said of Capt. Williams, of the Atlantic, he is a brave man, and one willing to risk his life whenever his duty calls upon him to do so. Our readers may remember an extract from the *Nautical Gazette*, printed in these columns last December, giving an account of a terrible storm which the steamer Republic encountered in the early part of 1872. We reproduce this extract from the article, remarking merely that the Capt. Williams mentioned is the man so severely criticised just now:

"It was determined to tarpaulin the engine hatch, and Capt. Williams, with some half a dozen of the miserable sailors, went out on the deck. Fixing life-lines for safety and retreat, they made their way forward and secured a heavy tarpaulin, which was dragged back, and, fortunately, was secured over the hatch, and the men, except Capt. Williams, safely housed before we were again struck. Just as he had completed his dangerous tasks a sea swept over, catching and carrying him against the funnel stay, and then against the funnel itself; he dropped down, apparently a lifeless man, and the men, who esteemed him for his bravery, went to his rescue, and, after waiting their chances between seas for some ten minutes, got him into the companionway, and carried him down stairs into the main saloon. I had never seen such a sight before, and hope I never shall again. It was another proof of the sea, a further explanation of the meaning of "being struck;" the man was literally crushed; the blood flowed from his ears, mouth, and nostrils, his thigh was broken in two places, and his ribs crushed on one side. A powerful man, weighing over 200 pounds, crushed like an insect by the sea!"

A Cool Confession.

From the New York Sun, April 9.

Mr. Samuel Davis, a Custom-House official, crossed from Hoboken early yesterday morning. As he was passing along West street, a rough-looking man accosted him with, "Say, Mister, can't yer guv a feller ten cents?"

"Yes, here's a stamp," replied Mr. Davis, handing the fellow the money.

"Well stranger, that has saved yer life. I was so hard up that I had made up my mind that if yer didn't guv me suthin I'd kill ye and then rob ye," said the ruffian, in a cool tone of voice, at the same time displaying a dagger.

AMUSEMENTS.

"STAR" READINGS.

LAST OPPORTUNITY!

To hear the GREATEST LIVING READER,

BELLEW,

To-Night,

MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.

Admission, $1. No extra charge for Reserved Seat, for sale at Carpenter & Sheldon's, 266 Wabash-av., and Buck & Rayner's, corner State and Madison-sts.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

NIXON'S,

Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington.

JAMES W. WILDER & CO.'S

NATIONAL CIRCUS!

Every night this week and Saturday afternoon,

DOCKRILL, ROBINSON, KENEBEL,

And the Largest and Most Complete Troupe ever in America.

SATURDAY NIGHT, April 12, Benefit of

MLLE. ELISE DOCKRILL,

The Queen of the Arena, and

KENEBEL,

The French Grotesque.

Next Week—Positively last week of J. W. WILDER & CO.'S CIRCUS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

The Eminent English Artiste,

MISS NEILSON!

Will appear this evening in her great impersonation of

JULIET,

In Shakspeare's Tragedy of

Romeo and Juliet

First Neilson Matinee at 2 o'clock—Bulwer's favorite play of the LADY OF LYONS. Pauline, Miss Neilson. In preparation—Shakspeare's Comedy of AS YOU LIKE IT.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The Best Company in America. This (Saturday) Afternoon and Evening, positively the last two performances of Bartley Campbell's great emotional drama,

FATE!

As Miss Carlotta LeClercq has purchased this drama, these will be the last opportunities of witnessing its production at this elegant establishment with the original cast. Secure your seats for the LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.

Monday, April 14—The Parisian Sensation—ALIXE. First appearance of Miss Eliza O'Conner and Josie Batchelder.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

This Afternoon at 2½ o'clock, Evening at 8 o'clock—Admission to Matinee 25 and 50 cents—LAST TWO PERFORMANCES of

Oliver Twist.

McKEE RANKIN,

Miss KITTY BLANCHARD,

Mr. FRANK LAWLOR,

And the Rankin Combination.

Tuesday, April 15, STUART ROBSON and LAW IN NEW YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GREATEST POSSIBLE HIT.

BAKER AND FARRON,

With their character Drama,

CHRIS AND LENA,

This week only, to make room for the greatest living exponent of eccentric character,

MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,

Monday next, as KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!

MACKIN & WILSON

IN THEIR SONGS AND DANCES.

New Vocal Quartette—The Three Graces—The Clockmaker's Hat—One—Two—Three. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. Monday, April 14, benefit of J. R. Kemble, on which occasion the burlesque of Romeo and Juliet.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CHARLES H. SMITH, Jr.,

LAWYER,

Commissioner for Illinois and All the States,

318 Broadway, Rooms 6 and 7, New York.

Experienced in taking testimony on commission.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,

Providence, R. I., Builder of the

HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,

With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Royal Havana Lottery,

THE GREAT

Extraordinary Drawing of April 22.

Only 16,000 Tickets, with 2,097 Full Prizes.

(One Prize to every 7 Tickets).

1 Prize of	$500,000
1 Prize of	100,000
1 Prize of	50,000
2 of $25,000	50,000
4 of $10,000	40,000
12 of $5,000	60,000
469 of $500	234,500
And 1,607 smaller Prizes, amounting to	165,000
Whole amount drawn	$1,200,000

Price of Tickets in Currency:

Whole, Halves, Quarters, Fifths, Tenths, Twentieths,
$150.00. $75.00. $37.50. $30.00. $15.00. $7.50.

We are now prepared to fill orders.

To prevent loss by mail, remit registered letter, Post Money Order, or Express. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., N. Y. P. O. Address, Box 4448.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCK-HOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., March 27, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of

Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, 7th Day of May

next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business, on the 5th day of April next, and will re-open on the morning of the 8th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

COOK COUNTY

Normal School.

The Cook County Normal School will open again MONDAY, April 14, inst. Classes will be formed in Botany, Physiology, Natural Philosophy, and Zoology; and the programme will be so arranged as to accommodate those persons who desire to teach in the County and need further instruction in these branches.

Englewood April 9, 1873.

D. S. WENTWORTH, Principal.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:30 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:10 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	‡ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	‡ 9:15 a. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 81 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

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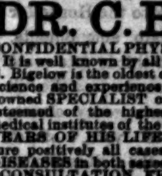

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Yesterday's Proceedings in the State Legislature—The Compromise Railroad Bill—Report of the Penitentiary Investigating Committee—Advertisements.
SECOND PAGE—The Great West: The Trans-Continental Railroads—Suburban News—The Liquor Question—A Story of the Lost Atlantic—The Courts.
THIRD PAGE—The Hall Abortion Case—$100,000 for Nothing—Robbed of $700—Fratricide at Hyde Park—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The San Salvador Earthquake; Western Manufactures; The Civil Service Muddle; Monopolies and Discriminations—Current News Paragraphs—The District Telegraph.
FIFTH PAGE—The State Capital [continued from first page]—Foreign News—Miscellaneous Telegrams.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Marine News.
SEVENTH PAGE—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Washington News—State Legislatures—New York Matters—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Auction Sales—Small Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of McKee Rankin. "Oliver Twist." Afternoon and evening.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Neilson. Afternoon, "Lady of Lyons." Evening, "Romeo and Juliet."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle-st. "Fate." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. "Chris and Lena; or German Life on the Mississippi." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "The Clockmakers' Hat." Afternoon and evening.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus. Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE EXTRAORdinary drawing will take place on the 23d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets and 2,097 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st.; Post-office Box 4,685, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, April 12, 1873.

SUNDAY EDITION.

On account of the large amount of advertising in our Sunday paper, in order to secure a proper classification, advertisers are requested to hand in their favors at the counting-room as early as possible to-day.

Those provisions of the Treaty of Washington which concerned Newfoundland have been accepted by the Legislature of that province.

Puigcerda has been saved by a valiant defense, and the Carlists, after fighting twenty-four hours, have withdrawn, leaving 300 dead and wounded on the field.

A revolution has overturned the Government of Panama, in Central America, imprisoned its President, and gained control of all the departments, without the loss of a life.

The plan for raising funds for the dam at Copperas Creek out of the net revenue of the lock and dam at Henry has been reported favorably by the Canal Committee, to which it was referred by the Senate.

Pope Pio Nono is really very ill. His health has been fluctuating some time, and he was recently thought to be recovering, but his trouble has now taken a bad turn. He is very old, and, like President Thiers, his position is such that his death would create a commotion altogether disproportionate to anything he has done during life.

Mr. Jesse Applegate, late one of the Indian Peace Commissioners, authorizes the statement that the band of Modocs who have so defiantly resisted the military forces of the United States number just *fifty-three Indians*, and that these are all renegades from their tribe, refusing submission to the Indian Department of Oregon. Gen. Canby, had his actions not been controlled by the Peace Commission, could have surrounded and captured this whole band long since, and will probably have to do so yet.

House bill 300, after passing both branches of the Legislature, had to go back to the House for its concurrence in the Senate amendments. For fear that the requisite two-thirds vote could not be counted on in the House to pass the bill thus amended, and with the emergency clause, the Senate reconsidered its vote, struck out this clause, and thus put the bill into such shape that a simple majority in the House could accept it with the amendments. This it did yesterday, and the bill waits the Governor's signature.

Tweed has ignored all the summonses sent him to appear before the Erie Railroad Investigation Committee, and up to this time has remained invisible. The New York Assembly has ordered his arrest, with Jay Gould and others, for contempt. In explaining the cause of Mr. Tweed's absence, his private secretary yesterday made a revelation as to his whereabouts, which accounts perfectly for the failure to find him. This being Good Friday, the clerk ingenuously remarked, Mr. Tweed does not attend to business, and is worshiping in one of the churches up-town. It is evident that his disappearance has been due to his scrupulous observance of the fasts and mortifications of the Lenten season.

The Modocs tried to induce Gen. Canby to let them stay in the lava-bed; but, as he says in his despatch to Gen. Sherman, this meant license to plunder and a stronghold to retreat to, and was refused. They ask now that they be permitted to pick out a place for themselves. If they would do this in good faith, all trouble would be over, but Gen. Canby fears they are insincere in this as in their former proposals. One point he insists on—if the Modocs surrender to our troops—the Federal Government must have paramount jurisdiction to the exclusion of California or Oregon, and the Indians must be settled on some reservation independent of State authority, and where they can be kept permanently quiet. The Peace Commissioners have given up their negotiations, once again, in utter disgust.

A bill has just passed both Houses of the Legislature which it would be well for Gov. Beveridge to examine closely before he approves it. The bill nominally provides for correcting an error in the act relating to Recorders of Deeds, but makes certain changes which are not needed. The first of these is, that it requires the Recorders to make report of their receipts and expenditures and pay over the revenue once in six months, instead of monthly, as at present. The only purpose of this change is to enable the Recorder to have a large sum of county money in his hands for six months at a time, with which to speculate or on which to receive interest. The other change is, that it repeals the law by which the charges for re-recording the burnt records in this county were fixed at a less rate than is allowed for original records. Who is responsible for this special legislation? If Gov. Beveridge would stop this bill with a veto, no great harm would be done.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, with few important changes in prices. Mess pork was quiet, and 5c per brl higher, closing at $15.65@15.75 cash, and $16.00@16.05 seller June. Lard was dull and a shade easier, at $8.30@8.35 per 100 lbs cash, and $8.42½@8.45 seller May. Meats were in fair demand and steady, at 6@6⅛c for shoulders; 7⅞@8c for short ribs; 8@8⅛c for short clear, and 11@12¼c for sweet-pickled hams. Lake freights were nominally unchanged, at 15@16 for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and steady, at 86½c per gallon. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was less active, and ½c higher, closing at $1.17@1.19½c cash, and $1.21⅛ seller May. Corn was more active, and a shade firmer, closing at 31@33¾c cash, and 34⅝@34¾c seller May. Oats were quiet and unchanged at 24⅛@27c cash, and 28½c seller May. Rye was dull and unchanged, at 61@63c. Barley was weak, and 3@4c lower, closing at 70@73c. Hogs were dull, but were firmly held at Thursday's prices, or at $5.00@5.35. Cattle were more active and stronger. Sheep were unchanged.

The compromise railroad bill prepared by the Committee of Thirteen has been made public. It defines extortion and unjust discriminations, declares them unlawful, and fixes penalties for such offenses. Extortion is charging more than fair or reasonable rates. Unjust discrimination is described at great length, in the hope of covering every possible attempt of the railroads to discriminate between places, or persons, or in accommodations, or in charges. The competition of other roads is declared to be no excuse for any disproportion in rates or accommodations. The penalty for a violation of the law is a fine ranging from $1,000 to $25,000, which is to be fixed by the jury, in accordance with the statute, and is to go to the State. The citizen aggrieved may recover for himself three times the amount of the unjust charge, together with his costs in the suit. Each railroad is to have its freight and passenger tariff regulated by the Railroad Commissioners, and the rates fixed by them are *prima facie* reasonable. It is their duty to begin suits when they detect extortion or unjust discrimination, and they may employ counsel to assist the Attorney-General. The act of 1871 is repealed.

THE SAN SALVADOR EARTHQUAKE.

The telegraph brings the information that the City of San Salvador, the Capital of the Central American Republic of the same name, was entirely destroyed by an earthquake on the 4th of March, in which 800 lives were lost and $12,000,000 worth of property destroyed. It is not probable that the account, which will be found elsewhere, is exaggerated. The country is of a volcanic character, five more or less active volcanoes existing there within an area 140 miles in length and 40 miles in breadth. The same city has been twice visited by earthquakes,—once in 1854 and again by a slight shock in 1859. The damage done by the earthquake of 1854 was equal to that reported to have occurred within a few weeks though the loss of life was less. At that time San Salvador was a city of 30,000 inhabitants, well built up, and enjoying a thriving commerce. There were 100 lives lost in the earthquake of that year, and the beautiful city was almost entirely razed to the ground. The Capital was removed for the time being, but subsequently restored in 1855. The increase of population was necessarily slow, and many years after it had only 16,000 inhabitants. It is probable that at the date of the last destruction the population numbered from 20,000 to 25,000 souls. That 800 of these should have met their death is an evidence of the terrible nature of the earthquake that has visited it, and the wholesale destruction which it brought with it. The trade of the city was chiefly in sugar and indigo, but it also had manufactories of iron and cotton goods. Its port on the Pacific was Libertad, situated a few miles from the city. The population was of white (mostly Spaniards), *Ladinoes* (of mixed white and Indian blood), negroes, and mulattoes. The murder and pillage which were incident to the disaster are characteristics of the mixed and semi-savage population.

The topography of San Salvador is of a character to sustain pretty much all the theories of earthquakes that have been advanced. It is a long, irregular strip of coast land, which might well illustrate the theory of the uneven settling of the earth's surface. It was also of volcanic formation. The city which has just been destroyed was situated within three miles of the San Salvador volcano, which is about 9,600 feet high, and one of the largest, though not the most active, of the Central American volcanoes. The visitation of earthquakes, on whatever theory they come, is the most terrible and relentless known to nature. It gives no warning, and accomplishes its work of death and destruction almost instantaneously. The great earthquakes of recent occurrence were one in Smyrna about a year ago, and one in St. Thomas two years ago, and one on the whole west coast of South America three years ago.

It would be reasonable to suppose than San Salvador would be abandoned after this third experience in earthquakes, particularly as the conflagration which is reported as following it will probably consume what the earthquake had left. The attachment to locality is tenacious, however, and, as the City of San Salvador was founded as long ago as 1528, it is not impossible that many of the very people who have escaped will attempt to re-establish themselves in the same spot.

The promoters of a government telegraphic scheme in this country have been in the habit of pointing to England in proof of their assertions that government control of telegraph lines affords cheap rates, and still pays the interest on the capital invested. They have always neglected to produce the actual figures that would sustain so broad an assertion, and a recent revelation in the British Parliament of a misappropriation of funds indicates that the British experience thus far does not sustain the glowing generalities that it has produced. It seems that the telegraph managers have availed themselves of their connection with the post-office system to use a large surplus belonging to the Post-Office Department, and even to disturb some of the savings-bank deposits, to defray their current expenses. It is charged that, last year, the report was made to order by transferring to the capital account the sum of £645,000, which should have been charged to current expenses. Yet Parliament made an additional "capital" appropriation of £1,000,000. The Department has already exhausted this sum, and will have incurred before the end of the financial year, it is stated, a liability of £800,000. England concerns itself with the misuse of funds which has been revealed, but for America the development is of importance, as showing that the Government telegraph has been running behind at a frightful rate.

WESTERN MANUFACTURES.

The advocates of a protective tariff assume that protection is essential to *manufactures*, and, therefore, opposition to protection is opposition to manufactures. Notwithstanding the palpable fallacy of this assumption, it constitutes the leading argument for that system of taxation. There is no State in the country which affords greater substantial inducements to manufactures than Illinois, and this is shown in their marvelous growth in all parts of the State. The error of the protection argument is in selecting one or two branches of manufactures, which are made more profitable by being bolstered up with bounties, and arguing that, because protection is good for these, it must be equally advantageous to all other manufactures. We give a list of the more important branches of manufacturing industry carried on in this State, none of which are protected by the tariff, but *all of which* are more or less heavily taxed in order to protect other branches which have secured the favor of Congress by keeping a paid lobby at Washington:

Houses and fences.	Butchering and packing.
Wagons and carriages.	Flour, crackers, and biscuit.
Hubs, spokes, shafts, and wheels.	Canned fruits and vegetables.
Agricultural implements.	Starch, oil, vinegar, lard, tallow, glue, and grease.
Printing presses and quartz mills.	Printing, stereotyping, engraving, and gilding.
Cars and locomotives.	Gas-fitting and plumbing.
Railways and street-railways.	Sash, doors, blinds, and ladders.
Steamers and sailing vessels.	Printing and writing ink.
Staves, barrels, and pumps.	Blank books, binding, etc.
Fire engines and hose.	Butter, cheese, candles, ashes, saleratus, and soap.
Stoves, grates, ranges, and furnaces.	Lamps, lanterns, and candlesticks.
Roofing and plastering.	Cloth and paper bags.
Engines, boilers, and machinery.	Paper collars, cuffs, boxes, and paper hangings.
Quarrying, stone-cutting, and brick-making.	Wooden-ware, willow-ware, and matches.
Water-works, paving, sewers, and gas.	Sails, awnings, and tents.
Bridges, iron, and wood.	Trunks, boxes, and show-cases.
Painting and glazing.	Wheelwrighting, wheelbarrows, and handcarts.
Scales and safes.	Saddlery, harness, and belting.
Brooms and brushes.	Tobacco manufacturing.
Boots and shoes.	Leather and leather goods.
Cement and stoneware.	Churns, washing-machines, and clothes-wringers.
Marble manufactures.	Clothing made by tailors, milliners, and dressmakers.
Ice-cutting.	Guns, gunsmithing, and tinware.
Hats and hatters' goods and furs.	Locksmithing, bellhanging, and speaking-tubes.
Vault lights, elevators, heating apparatus, and lightning-rods.	Blacksmithing of all kinds.
Looking-glass and picture-frames.	Household and school furniture and upholstering.
Sewing-machines.	
Pianos and organs.	
Photographs and photographic goods.	
Dental goods.	
Patent medicines.	
Iron castings.	
Jewelry, optical, and mathematical instruments.	

This list might be extended almost indefinitely. It embraces no line of manufacture save those which are subjected to heavy taxation on their materials, and which are in no substantial or equivalent manner protected from the supposed competition of foreign manufacturers. It also embraces ninety-nine-hundredths of all the manufactures in the State. There is not one of these industries which would produce one dollar's worth less of their respective goods were the duty on the foreign manufacture repealed, and there is not one of them which could not produce its manufactures at a greatly-reduced cost without any reduction in the wages of labor if the tax on the materials was repealed. The value of the foreign-made articles of these kinds, imported into the whole United States in a year, will not equal the amount of tax paid by the manufacturers of Illinois upon the single article of iron consumed by them in their business.

The manufacture of houses and barns, and of fences, and painting and repairing the same, has become an immense and constantly-increasing production in this State. The tax on lumber adds nothing to the profit of the manufacturer, but it increases the cost of his production; it adds 20 per cent to the cost of every dwelling-house, barn, or fence made by them, without yielding one cent of revenue to the Government. The manufacture of wagons, drays, and carts is a most extensive one, not only in Illinois, but in all the Northwest. They are indispensable to farmers. They transport more productions than all the ships owned in the United States, and we suppose their aggregate value is far in excess of that of all the merchant ships and steamers bearing the American flag. They are taxed upon the wood, upon the tires, upon the nuts, bolts, and screws; they are taxed upon the canvas covering, and upon the paint. This tax serves only to increase their cost, protects no manufacturer in Illinois, and produces no revenue. If the tax were repealed, the manufacturer, having his materials from 35 to 40 per cent cheaper, could make his wagon at the same profit at a much less price, and, producing 25 to 30 per cent more wagons and vehicles, would give that much additional employment, and proportionately increase his profits.

The manufacturers of stoves, ranges, furnaces, engines, boilers, castings, machinery, bridges, plows, reapers, mowers, threshers, fanning-mills, and all other utensils the chief material of which is iron or steel, pay a tax of from 40 to 50 per cent on the raw material. If this tax were removed, there would not be an engine, boiler, stove-plate, range, furnace, or any machinery imported that will not be imported anyhow. In fact, in these lines of goods, there is no possibility of foreign competition. Everything of that kind must of necessity be made at home. The tax has but one effect, and that is, to discourage manufacture by so increasing the cost of the raw material, and, consequently, of the manufactured article, as to decrease the demand for consumption.

Packers of beef, pork, lard, tallow, and grease are manufacturers. This immense trade, employing many millions of dollars of capital, and giving employment to thousands of operatives, is heavily taxed upon the salt for their packed meats, and on all their machinery and implements. Wherein are they benefited by protection? The cost of everything they produce is increased by the tariff, without the slightest benefit to them. The millers and the manufacturers of bread, crackers, and biscuit employ as much capital, and, directly and remotely, as much labor, as do the producers of pig-metal and steel, and yet their industry is taxed heavily and oppressively by the tariff without the remotest benefit to them in any form.

The manufacturers of trunks, saddlery, harness, and leather goods of all kinds, of sash, doors, and blinds, furniture, wooden and willow-ware, who are in no more danger from foreign competition than they are of being scalped by the Comanches, are all taxed heavily upon the materials of their respective occupations, and forced thereby to increase the cost of their production without the least additional profit or benefit to themselves, and without any revenue to the Government. Wherein are they in any way benefited by protection? Its only effect is to reduce the demand for these kind of goods by taking away from the people the means of purchasing.

In no branch of manufactures is the tax on materials more oppressively felt than in the matter of wearing apparel made by tailors, dressmakers, and milliners. Every article entering into these manufactures pays a tax of from 40 to 100 per cent. It is a simple problem how many more coats would be made if the cloth and thread of which they are composed could be had for $1, where it now costs $2, and whether, if the number of garments made by tailors and dressmakers were increased 50 per cent, it would not give more employment and greater profit to those engaged in making them. The high cost of materials so increases the cost of production that a large trade is now carried on for the United States by tailors in Canada, who, having the materials free of tax, can deliver the clothing in the United States for less money than the cloth alone costs here. Yet American manufacturers are told they are protected by a tax of 80 per cent on the raw material. In short, there is not a manufacture carried on in Illinois, that is flourishing and profitable, that owes one iota of its prosperity to the tariff, and which is not restrained, damaged, and injured by that tariff, with the single exception of iron, and even that would prosper without it. Manufacturers in Illinois have to struggle and contend against the taxation which, professedly, is levied to benefit them. Our manufacturers, more than all other classes of the community, are deeply interested in having that tax removed, and in being left at liberty to buy their iron, steel, brass, copper, wood, paint, and salt free of all tax—especially free of all that species of taxation which yields little or no revenue to the Government.

THE CIVIL SERVICE MUDDLE.

The Party is in a dreadful muddle over the question of Civil Service Reform. It is a problem that threatens the existence of the Caucus. Credit Mobilier transactions were intangible acts which the Caucus could twist, distort, explain, complicate, and practically cause to be forgotten. The Salary Grab was an event upon which the Caucus could unite and which it could brazen out. But Civil Service Reform involves a principle. The Caucus doesn't understand this, and is at a loss to know how to deal with it. Practical reform of the Civil Service means death to Caucus. This much is felt and dreaded, but it is not known how to get rid of it. It comes looming up in the shape of a resolution at the Philadelphia National Convention. It crops out in the President's Inaugural, where the country is distinctly informed that both the letter and spirit of the reform shall be observed. It appears in Gen. Grant's unwilling acceptance of Mr. Medill's resignation from the Board of Civil Service Commissioners, in which it is again promised that "the spirit (*sic*) of the rules adopted will be maintained." There are troublesome philosophers in the party, like Mr. George William Curtis, who insist upon keeping the issue before the people, and who remind the President that he is always failing to do what he is constantly promising to do. The *Nation* and the New York *Evening Post* inform the party that it was on the faith of Civil Service Reform that they gave in their adherence. Even the New York *Times* insists that Civil Service Reform must be enforced, though it is complacent enough to be satisfied with the present style of enforcement.

It is at this painful crisis that the Baltimore *American* steps in with some good advice to the Party. "Abandon the reform," it says practically; "declare open war against the bugbear; it never could last long enough to get it into full operation; it is already killed. All the Baltimore removals and appointments have been made in violation and defiance of it; now do the sensible thing, and proclaim its death officially." The advice is timely. It is dreadfully harassing to serve two masters. The Caucus and the Reform will not mix. Promises and explanations cannot hold out forever against acts. It is painfully mortifying for the Washington *Chronicle* to be continually mouthing explanations which nobody can believe. The course suggested by the Baltimore *American* is much more satisfactory. The *American* is loyal, and can be trusted. It has never believed in Civil Service Reform any more than Butler or Grant, but it has never pretended to. It would be a great relief to Gen. Grant to acknowledge its abandonment. It is not probable that he would appoint any more Holdens, Caseys, Sharpes, and Newmans than he does now, but he would be relieved of the necessity of maintaining a pretense of reform with which neither he nor the party he represents has any sympathy. The whole question of reforming the Civil Service through the party in power is, as the Baltimore *American* points out, a mere farce, played out at that.

MONOPOLIES AND DISCRIMINATIONS.

The House of Representatives, on Thursday, by an unanimous vote, passed Mr. Johnston's bill to define monopolies, and provide for their punishment. To define discriminations would, perhaps, have been a more accurate title. The bill will undoubtedly pass the Senate. It contains one or two stump speeches that might have been left out, but generally is a most excellent law, and one which ought to have been enacted a quarter of a century ago—unless, indeed, it be merely a re-enactment of the common law, and, therefore, unnecessary. Its provisions may be briefly stated as follows:

1. That no railroad company, express company, corporation, person, or firm doing business in Illinois, shall, by contract with any other corporation or person, have or obtain any special or exclusive right or privilege to purchase, or sell, or otherwise dispose of any mineral, agricultural, horticultural or manufactured products of this or any other State which may be brought into Illinois for sale, nor shall such company, person, &c., exercise any such special right thereby to prevent, hinder, delay, or embarrass free trade and competition in such product; and every such exclusive right or grant of the same in the use of elevators, warehouse, to any lessee, agent, &c., shall be deemed a monopoly; and all such contracts, &c., shall be by the courts held to be against the public good and null and void. Of course, it is not competent for the Legislature to declare what interpretation the courts shall put upon contracts. The Legislature cannot usurp judicial functions; but this clause may be regarded as surplusage. This section uproots all contracts by which railroads contract to deliver grain or other commodities to certain persons only.

2. Prescribes the same general prohibition against exclusive contracts for the delivery of coal, where the railroad company owns or operates a mine in or out of this State, or in the matter of transportation from other mines. No railroad shall refuse to forward coal over other roads for one person when it so forwards it for others, nor shall it make any discrimination in time or rates.

3. No railroad shall transfer its franchises, road-bed, or rolling-stock, or lease the same, so that by the terms of the transfer or lease any such special or exclusive rights and privileges shall be reserved; and in such case such railroad companies or lessees shall be held to be monopolies, and all such sales, leasings, &c., shall be null and void.

4. The violations of the act are declared to be misdemeanors, punishable on conviction by fine in each case of not less than $50 nor more than $500.

5. Any person damaged by such acts may recover by suit three-fold damages, and may, by application to a court of chancery, have the continuance of the wrong enjoined. The bill provides a special reform in pleading in these cases, viz.:

> In commencing any suit, authorized by this act, it shall be sufficient to charge in the complaint, information, or indictment, as the case may be, or allege in the declaration, when a declaration is necessary, the facts constituting the plaintiff's cause of action, in ordinary and concise language, without repetition, citing this act by its title only; and, in substance, the section or part of section under which the plaintiff claims, and, if the action be in trespass, the actual amount of damages claimed.

This is the first symptom of Law Reform in Illinois. In commencing any suit of this kind, parties are privileged to make a plain, concise statement of the facts, without repetition. In any other kind of suit, however, the party complaining must state the nature of his action, whether trespass, trespass on the case, trover, tort, or what not, and then proceed to pile up and multiply words to the end of the chapter. We are surprised that the lawyers in the Legislature allowed this innovation to pass unchallenged.

This act places it in the power of any citizen to arrest, by criminal proceeding, by action for damages and injunction, any common carrier attempting in any form to discriminate in his business as between individuals. Whenever any railroad transports any goods of any kind within the State, or brings them from beyond the State, and such goods are to be sold, then the railroad company must deal with every person desiring like transportation of like goods upon precisely the same terms.

COLUMBUS, O.

Appointment of Columbus Police Commissioners—Escape of Convicts—The Constitutional Convention.

COLUMBUS, April 11.—Gov. Noyes to-day appointed Luther Donaldson and Theodore Comstock, Republicans, and Francis Collins and Joseph Falkebach, Democrats, as Metropolitan Police Commissioners for Columbus.

Charles Hildebrand, of Cuyahoga, and Wm. Collins, of Coshocton, two convicts under sentence in the Penitentiary for larceny, escaped last night. They had been at work with a horse and cart, and after putting up the horse for the night in a stable outside of the yard vamosed. One man had only fifty-four days to serve, and the other thirty-four days.

The latest figuring on the Constitutional Convention shows the following result. The regular Republicans have elected 50; the independent Republicans 3. The regular Democrats, outside of Hamilton County, 42. In Hamilton County, five Democrats and one Liberal Republican, and four candidates are elected whose names were on both tickets. Both Democrats and Republicans claim the Convention, but, until the official returns are received, it is impossible to know which party will have a majority in the Convention.

THE MORMONS.

Manifesto from Brigham Young—What He Proposes to Do—Exodus of the Saints to Arizona.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Brigham Young telegraphs to a newspaper in this city that his resignation as Trustee in trust for the Mormon Church and as President of the banking institutions does not affect his position as President of the Church, in which capacity he will still exercise supervision over its business, ecclesiastical and secular, leaving the details, however, to younger men. He says that the institutions of Utah are well established, and speaks warmly of its material condition. The Mormons intend establishing settlements in Arizona, and influencing the Apaches to peace. In the meantime they will invite all good citizens to Utah, where property is less taxed and better protected than elsewhere in the United States.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 11.—It is known that Brigham Young will resign the Presidency of the Utah Central and Southern Railroads and accompany a missionary company to Arizona, which will be large, as it is intended to be employed in building Tom Scott's Southern Pacific Railroad. Emigration will be promoted in order to increase the mission. The political control of Arizona is looked to.

Accidentally Shot.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., April 11.—Clarence S. Albright, for the last three years Secretary and Superintendent of the Peru Coal Company, accidentally shot himself dead in a most horrible manner last night. He and another young man, Clement Ireland, an intimate friend of his, habitually lodged together in a bedroom in the First National Bank in that city. Mr. Albright had been spending the evening at the house of a young lady whom he expected to marry next fall. He entered his bedroom at about 11 o'clock. His friend had already retired. After a little casual conversation, clearly indicating that Mr. Albright was in the enjoyment of his usual good humor, he took up a double-barreled gun, habitually kept in the bed-room as a safeguard against burglars, and asked his friend if it was loaded. On being informed that only one barrel was loaded, he said he would load the other, and did so. By this time his friend was nearly asleep, but was aroused by a terrific explosion. The room was dark. He called the name of Mr. Albright. There was no answer. He sprang out of bed, and stepped into a pool of warm blood. Wild with excitement, he ran out of the bank to a neighboring drug store, and soon returned with a friend accompanying him. The horrible truth was then too apparent. Exactly how the accident occurred will never be known, but it appears that the unfortunate young man, in attempting to place the gun in the corner near the head of the bed, had, in some unaccountable way, discharged both barrels at once, blowing away fully one-third of his head, the charges entering the right side, a little in rear of the temple, and scattering his brains, blood, and pieces of his skull about the room. Mr. Albright was a young man of remarkable promise, and was held in universal esteem for his amiability, exemplary habits, fine business qualifications, and social excellencies. The young lady to whom he was affianced adorns a high position in society, and sympathy for her and regret for the young man's tragic end fill the whole community with gloom. The deceased, who was 26 years of age, was a son of J. W. Albright, of Fort Madison, Iowa, and the father is expected to arrive this evening for the purpose of taking the remains home for burial.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Arrived, steamship Maine, from Bremen.

THE DISTRICT TELEGRAPH.

Errand Boys and Policemen on Hand in Three Minutes.

A Simple and Speedy Fire-Alarm.

How to Protect Empty Buildings and Bank Vaults.

Test by the Board of Underwriters.

Last November, the American District Telegraph Company of Chicago quietly took up its quarters in the basement of No. 158 East Washington street, and has ever since pursued the even tenor of its way, making no stir, unnoticed by the papers, but simply extending its facilities, and attending to its own business. So little has been said about it, that there are many in the city who have never heard of the Company referred to. Some years ago, the Gold and Stock Telegraph was introduced, and this application of electricity to the special uses of banks and brokers was followed up and enlarged by its application for the constantly occurring requirements of the house as well as of the office. A number of patents, covering this special ground, were brought up, and the American District Telegraph Companies of Brooklyn and New York were organized, and were soon in successful operation. Last year, Mr. Drew, of the firm of Miller & Drew, and a few other gentlemen who were acquainted with the workings of the system at the East, determined to introduce it here, and, so far as they have gone, they find nothing to induce them to believe that it will not soon become a popular Chicago institution. But for the fact that business is as yet unsettled, and that many have not yet returned to their old quarters in the burnt district, the Chicago Company would cover much more ground than is now the case.

The object of this Company is to place in the office or house of every person within the territory it covers the means of summoning a messenger or a policeman, or of giving an alarm in case of fire, and of securing the attendance of the messenger or policeman in question in between one and three minutes. This is done by dividing a city into a number of districts, each one covering from eight to twelve blocks, and each one with its own office, its messengers and policemen, and its connection with the central office, and the headquarters of the fire-alarm telegraph. Thus far there is but one district, embracing the territory between Adams and Randolph, and Market and Dearborn streets, but solicitors are now out canvassing, and in a short time one or more new districts will be created.

All the apparatus that is required consists of a small automatic instrument, with three knobs. The pressure upon one of these gives notice at the office that a messenger is wanted; upon another, that a policeman is required; and upon the other, that a fire has broken out in the building. The Company has, at its Washington street office, a large and efficient corps of messengers, who, as soon as the season has advanced a little, and the streets are a little cleaner, are to be clothed in new and tasteful uniforms. The importance of such a trustworthy messenger service is apparent to every business man, whatever his special occupation may be. It enables a merchant to reduce his own messenger force, since more than half of the time it is not kept constantly employed; it enables a lawyer to send an active boy for his client or any other person whom he may desire to see, without wasting the time of his clerks, or sending out on the street in search of an uncertain errand boy. These office messengers will run errands and carry parcels or letters to or from any part of the city.

The Company also has in its employ a number of special policemen, who can be on hand, when needed, in a tenth of the time that it would require to go out on the street, if that were practicable, and pick one up. In the case of a bank teller, who has presented to him a note or draft about which he has doubts, all that he has to do is to touch the proper knob, and then engage his customer in conversation, and in a couple of minutes a policeman will be in attendance to take him in charge. At present, the Company renders its services only between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m.; but it is intended soon to extend the system so as to cover the night, so far as police and fire-alarm business is concerned. Then, if a person hears any one breaking into his house, all he has to do is to summon assistance and quietly await the result. The most timid of women will not fear to be alone at night, when she knows that she can in a minute command the resources of a powerful and trustworthy corporation. It is also the intention of this Company, when it has extended its operations into that part of the city used for dwelling purposes, to provide for the safety of the houses of their subscribers, when the owners are absent. A set of wires are carried through the house in such a way that the smartest burglar is unable to open either door or window without giving a warning, of which he is ignorant, and in a few minutes he finds himself caught in a trap. A very ingenious device is also used for the protection of bank vaults against attack from without. The inner walls of the vault are lined with a couple of sheets of galvanized iron, and when they are in place air is forced in between them, so as to keep them a short distance apart. When the drill or other instrument of the burglar passes through them the air runs out, the two galvanized surfaces come together, and the alarm is given at the office.

In case of fire, the alarm is automatically sent to the district office, and thence is telegraphed to the fire-alarm headquarters, and also to the fire insurance patrol. So soon as the alarm is received at the district office, a boy is started off with a red flag, and, upon reaching the building where the fire is, he stands and waves his flag, indicating to the insurance patrol, or the steamer, the exact location of a fire. A particular number is telegraphed to the patrol and to fire-alarm headquarters, indicating the street on which the fire is located, and also its position in reference to some other street in the district. Thus in District No. 1, where Randolph is the dividing line for the streets running east and west, a certain number indicates that the fire is on LaSalle street, south of Randolph, while another would indicate that it was north of that street. So the fire insurance patrol would know just where to turn, and would save those one, two, or three minutes which are so valuable in the incipient stages of a fire. The great advantage of this system is that it locates a fire far more closely than do the ordinary boxes, which cover an area of several squares.

These instruments are placed in the house or office of every subscriber without any special charge, all that he has to pay being a monthly rental of $2.50. They are small, neat, and can be placed upon a little bracket, where, at a little distance, they look as much like a clock as anything else. The wires which lead thence to the district offices, are of copper, strengthened with steel, and then covered with a coating of rubber, so as to secure perfect insulation, and avoid all trouble in case of their crossing with the wires of the fire-alarm telegraph. They do not run on posts, but on the house-tops. District No. 1 does not by any means depend on a single wire, but has sixteen circuits, and, in case any one of the wires should get broken, it is easy to make a connection with another, so that only a few offices will be thrown out, and that only for a time.

The lawyers of the city have recently become fully aware of the amount of time and labor that may be saved through the use of the facilities furnished by this Company. Lawyers have cases on the calendars in the respective law courts, and are unable to tell when they will be called, and they have been compelled either to take the chances, or to keep some one in Court so as to notify them when their presence was necessary. They have tried to get the Judges to make some arrangement relative to calling the calendars so as to save them from snap judgments, but Judge Porter has thus far proved recalcitrant. The evils growing out of the obstinacy of the Judge have been remedied by the following arrangement: One of the instruments of the District Telegraph Company has been placed in the office of the Clerk of every court. When case No. 300 is up, the Clerk presses the knob, a messenger comes, and the Clerk fills out the appropriate blank, and sends it to the office of the attorney whose case is next on the calendar. The saving in time and money by the adoption of this plan is very great.

It is also the intention of the Company, after they have added to their districts on the West and South Sides, and have gotten in among dwelling-houses, to enlarge their sphere and to provide laborers as well as messengers, etc. If a person wants a load of coal put in, some wood sawed, or any work of that kind done, all he has to do is to call at the office and state what he desires, and a man will be sent him. They also intend to have light wagons for the transportation of goods, which will be put at the service of their subscribers in the same way. Thus it will be seen that the object of this Company, after it gets fairly into operation on a large scale, is to cheapen domestic life, and make it more comfortable, and to place at the disposal of all who can pay a small monthly sum, facilities which they could otherwise only enjoy at a high price. It is an attempt at concentration and combination, to do well through one instrumentality the work which is now done poorly by many, and there is no doubt, so soon as it is generally known what the Company is, that it will find plenty of applicants for its services. It is a well-officered organization, having for its President Mr. Charles W. Drew, for Vice-President and General Manager, Mr. L. B. Firman, who has long been connected with telegraphs, and for Treasurer Mr. E. B. Chandler, of the city Fire-Alarm Telegraph.

The fact has been mentioned of the connection between the district office and the Fire Insurance Patrol Building on Franklin street. Yesterday afternoon, at the meeting of the Board of Underwriters, a proposition was made to test the workings of the District Telegraph Company, so far as giving a fire-alarm was concerned, and, the members all agreeing, Messrs. Floyd, Moore, and Fisher were appointed a committee to select some office from which to give the alarm. They went, accompanied by a number of other members of the Board, to the corner of Clark and Monroe streets, and turned in the alarm from an instrument in the building on the southwest corner. In a couple of minutes the boy was on the ground with his alarm flag, but the patrol wagon was unable to get through Clark street, south of Madison, and, consequently, it was determined to make another trial. After time enough had elapsed for the wagon to return, and the horses to be unharnessed and put back in their stalls, an alarm was given from an office in the Honore Block, and telegraphed from the district office to the Franklin street building. In three minutes and ten seconds from the time the instrument was touched, Capt. Bullwinkle and his men were in front of the building, three-eighths of a mile from their place, and but for the run made just before, the time would probably have been a few seconds less. The insurance men present, who are naturally interested in anything that helps to put out fires, were exceedingly interested, and unanimously expressed the opinion that the extension of the sphere of operations of the Company would tend greatly to aid the interests of insurers and insured.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The contract for furnishing lamp-posts for the ensuing year was yesterday awarded by the Board of Public Works to Clark & Raffen, at $14.50 per post.

The Board of Public Works yesterday decided to readvertise for proposals for the construction of a house, composed of stone, brick, and iron, at the crib.

Eight packages of the English donation of books to the Chicago Public Library arrived yesterday. Also, an elegantly-framed copy of Bernard Cracraft's Consols Diagrams.

The store of Williamson, Gray & Co., No. 213 West Madison street, was entered by burglars about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. A case containing fifty revolvers, valued at $600, was carried off.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday afternoon, the resignation of Officer Thomas Wells, of the First Precinct, was accepted, and Thomas Hermann was appointed special policeman for the district on Canal street, between Twelfth and Sixteenth streets.

Last evening began the Jewish feast or holiday of Passover. This holiday will last eight days, the two first and last days being rigidly observed, while the intermediate four days are only semi-holidays. This holiday is kept to commemorate the time when Moses took the children of Israel from Egypt, and a history of the event is related amid imposing ceremonies the two first evenings before partaking of the supper. No bread is eaten during this time in Jewish families, but instead they eat a kind of unleavened bread or cracker, called Mazath, because the Children of Israel, when leaving Egypt, had no time to leaven their bread, and were therefore compelled to bake it unleavened.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer George Dettenger, while standing at the corner of Fifth avenue and Van Buren street, saw a man approaching him who was carrying on his shoulder a large package. When within a short distance of the officer, he turned abruptly, and walked hurriedly in an opposite direction. The officer went after him, when the man threw down the package and ran. The officer pursued him, and shouted to him to stop, but the fellow not obeying his summons, Dettinger fired one barrel of his revolver after him, with what effect is not known, as the fellow escaped in the darkness. The package was found to contain six new shawls, and they are at the Armory, where the owner can get them.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition was held yesterday afternoon in the new Sherman House, J. Irving Pearce in the Chair. There were present C. Furst, David A. Gage, R. T. Crane, Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, Hon. Charles B. Farwell, Charles Fargo, W. Lyon, Marshall Field, John B. Drake, George H. Laflin, Potter Palmer, and George A. Reynolds. Mr. George Laflin moved that a Committee of three be appointed to nominate permanent officers, and report at an adjourned meeting; and that the Committee be appointed by the Chair. The Chair appointed as such Committee Messrs. Laflin, Crane, Palmer, Reynolds, and Hesing. The Board adjourned subject to the call of the Committee.

It has been quite unfortunate for Mr. Wilder that he has had to contend with the decidedly unpleasant weather of the past week. It was disappointing in more than one sense, for having engaged the services of such renowned people as Mlle. Dockrill and her troupe, and having arranged a programme which, for versatility and astonishing excellence, could not be surpassed, it was natural that the management, taking a pride in their efforts, looked to see that pride gratified by large attendance and corresponding praises. It was something to announce the champion male bareback rider of the world in the person of James Robinson, but when to his was coupled the name of Mlle. Dockrill, the champion female bareback rider of the world, the dual exhibition of excellence in equestrianism reached its climax. This afternoon there will be a grand matinee, and this evening Mlle. Dockrill and Mons. Kenebel, the great French grotesque, will take a benefit. All the favorite stars will add brilliancy to the entertainment.

The reason why Mayor Medill has not exercised his power to the extent of removing Police Justice Banyon from the position which he disgraces, is the fact that the Mayor's bill does not confer the power necessary to reach Banyon's case. Banyon's office is not subject to appointment by the Mayor, and, therefore, he may not be summarily removed. He holds his office as Justice of the Peace by virtue of election as one of the County Justices, and is hired, rather than appointed or elected, by the Common Council to act as Police Magistrate for a stated amount per year, for which he contracts to transact the city's Police Court business in the South Division, the city paying him a stated sum in lieu of the Court fees allowed by law. Mayor Medill regrets that he is unable to retire Banyon to his original functions as Justice of the Peace, but he has looked into the matter, and finds that the crony of the gamblers and the friend of the prostitutes is beyond his reach. He is of the opinion that, in case of a new selection of Police Court Justice by the Common Council, the Mayor could exercise the veto power, and thus prevent the hiring of another Banyon.

James T. Jones and Andrew E. Jones, being brothers, are not, consequently, friends. On the contrary, for some time they have been enemies. The only apparent cause of their enmity has been a disagreement about the ownership of a horse and wagon. James is in the express business, and has a stable at the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-third street. On Thursday evening the two men met there, and, as usual, took up the thread of their argument regarding the title to the horse and wagon. Andrew had previously threatened to end his brother's life, and had, therefore, been placed under $100 bail by Banyon, to keep the peace. Disregarding the liability of his bondsman, he struck his brother on the head with a bar of iron, laying open the scalp for several inches, and causing him to fall insensible at his feet. It should have been stated, that the parties are colored, as this is the only reason why the blow did not crack the skull. When the wounded man recovered he found $100 missing from his pocket, and his brother gone. He therefore had a warrant issued for his arrest, on the charge of robbery, which was forthwith executed. Before Justice Hinsdale, yesterday afternoon the brother was remanded for further examination, until Monday in $3,000 bail.

SAFETY FILM

THE STATE CAPITAL.

[Continued from the First Page.]

who make the management of convicts a study are better able than we to decide upon methods of forcing obedience. The prosperity of the contractors who employ the convicts depends very closely upon strict discipline; that not being maintained, the contractors would suffer annoyance and loss, and the now large and steady income from them would, in time, be seriously diminished, and the Penitentiary greatly demoralized generally. Strict discipline is intimately connected with the financial prosperity of the prison, and should be continuously maintained; care being taken that the law be not violated by the infliction of cruel and unusual punishments, among which may be classed the ducking of prisoners in cold water.

The prisoners are well clothed, their clothing regularly washed and kept neat and clean. Their food we find to be of sufficient quantity, wholesome and well cooked. The cells and cell houses are models of neatness. The complaints of convicts are remarkably few, the expression of many being that those who obey the rules are as comfortably situated as is possible for prison life.

Your Committee take pleasure in expressing their approval of the neat, pleasant, and homelike appearance of the female department, everything therein showing the presence, taste, and good order of gentle woman. In this connection we would commend most highly, for kindness of heart and faithfulness of conduct, the matron of that department, Miss Braley, who is doing all in her power for the comfort of her unfortunate charges.

Your Committee were impressed with the importance of ascertaining whether or not the books of the prison were being kept in a truthful manner. To facilitate this portion of the investigation, a Sub-Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Barkley, Rankin, and Easley, who spent several days at the prison in making the examination in connection with Mr. Alfred Spink, of Chicago, an accountant of State reputation. The Sub-Committee submit the following report:

To the House Penitentiary Committee:

GENTLEMEN: Your Sub-Committee, appointed to examine the books and papers of the Penitentiary, beg leave to report as follows:

To insure a complete and thorough investigation of the books we secured the services of Mr. Alfred Spink, National Bank Examiner for Chicago, an expert accountant. In accordance with previous arrangement, we met Mr. Spink at the prison on Wednesday, March 19, and made an exhaustive examination of the prison accounts. The result of our examination is shown in the report of Mr. Spink:

SPRINGFIELD, March 27, 1873.

Hon. D. W. Barkley, Chairman, &c.:

SIR: Having completed the books of the Illinois State Penitentiary, with especial reference to the business of the year ending Nov. 30, 1872, I now present the following as my report:

The books were found to have been kept in a thorough, systematic, and business-like manner. Cash disbursements are substantiated by proper vouchers, and the record of the employment of the convicts is guarded by ample and sufficient checks. The system is such that all accounts of receipts and disbursements can be thoroughly verified, and that no fraudulent entries could escape detection upon proper examination.

Taking the furniture, fixtures, supplies, and material on hand, November, 1872, at the value fixed by the several Inventories, the assets of the Penitentiary, over and above all liabilities, amounted at that date to $330,804.16.

From this amount there should be deducted a large amount of old notes and accounts uncollectable, at any rate at but little value, amounting in the aggregate to	$66,603.98
One worthless account made during the year	67.40
An item charged, Nov. 1871, to the State-House Commissioners, which claim has since been abandoned	1,037.85
	$ 67,709.23
Which would leave the amount of assets over liabilities represented as follows:	263,094.93
Value of furniture, fixtures, material, and supplies, as per Inventories	$181,258.94
Good accounts, new	88,435.25
Good accounts, old	4,766.38
Good notes, new	28,536.92
Good notes, old	200.00
Cash on hand	4,414.44
Assets	$307,612.23
Liabilities	44,518.30
	$263,094.93
Derived from the following sources:	
Assets over liabilities November, 1871	$226,920.47
Less claim against State-House abandoned	1,037.85
	$207,702.62
Profits of the current year	$25,254.55
Less bad account	67.40
	25,187.15
Amount advanced by the State over amount to pay old loans	30,145.15
	$263,094.93

In explanation of the item, $30,145.15, the books show that the State paid out in settlement of liabilities of the Penitentiary previous to Dec. 1, 1870, $174,786.76, while the actual losses on property and bad accounts and interest on old liabilities only amounted to a total of $144,641.61, leaving a surplus of $30,145.15 going to the increase of the assets for that amount during the year over and above and aside of the gains made through profits earned. The notes representing bills receivable on hand Nov. 30, have been found either on hand, paid since that date, or vouched for by receipts of agents in whose hands they are for collection.

Contractors' accounts outstanding Nov. 30 have all been verified by actual payment. The charges to these accounts for convicts' labor during the year were found correct from examination of the check-rolls.

The principal accounts, bearing on the furnishing and cutting of stone for the State House, cannot be absolutely verified until completion of the story now going up and unfinished. The cutting for the basement and principal stories has been settled, finally and correctly, according to the terms of the contract. The account, therefore, against the State-House Commissioners is, and can only be, an estimate. The same of the accounts of the contractors for furnishing and cutting stone. A final adjustment can only be made as the different parts of the work are completed, and the material is on hand to verify these accounts when the proper time comes. I have examined them as closely as it is possible to do so at the present, and am satisfied that the estimates are on the safe side, that they diminish rather than increase the profits represented to have been made during the year.

The liabilities of the Penitentiary consist in large part of the indebtedness to the stone contractors, and it is the duty of the Commissioners, for their security and that of the State, to continue to withhold from them a large percentage of the amount apparently due them on the basis of the estimates made until a final and thorough adjustment can be arrived at.

* * * * * * *

The average of the convict prisoners during the past year, male and female, has been 1,283, of these 1,030 have been employed at producing the gains established in the balance sheet, as follows:

Labor, (leased to contractor)	$159,154.68
Machinery department	16,729.80
Stone department, (8 months)	21,667.10
Teaming department	5,660.92
Quarry department	1,256.05
	$213,968.55

The number of working days through the year was 311, and their 320,330 days' labor brought a fraction over 66⅔ cents per day, including the work of teams employed, which would amount to but a fraction, and which cannot be estimated separately. Of the balance of 253 convicts, an average of 25 were employed as State runners in the shops, 190 at general prison work, and 38 were on the sick list or kept in confinement. The system of check rolls, for keeping the accounts of the prisoners, is a good and reliable one, each guard making a daily report of the prisoners in his charge during the day, the report of the whole being proved by the actual number known to be on hand, the proof being made daily by the chief clerk and bookkeeper, from which the charges are made monthly to contractors for the labor of convicts employed by them.

As the inventories are now made out, they fail to show in a plain, striking manner the amount in value of articles of furniture and fixtures necessary for the permanent use of the prison, apart from the amount of supplies and material on hand. Such items are now generally kept under the head of expense account, and it would seem advisable that they be transferred to new accounts, to be opened under the head of "Prison furniture, prison fixtures," etc., under which all articles for permanent use should be kept.

The inventories taken at the end of each year would show the amount of appreciation chargeable to profit and loss account, and that item of expense could readily be seen. The thorough examination I have made of the accounts of the institution satisfied me that during the past year it has not only been self-sustaining, but has legitimately made and earned the profits represented in the balance-sheet for November, 1872.

Respectfully, ALFRED SPINK.

It having been charged that Lot 7, in Block 14, in the Town of Morris, Ill., owned by the Penitentiary, had been corruptly transferred to Mr. Telfer, we made a full examination of the records of the prison, and found the title of the property to be in Elmer Washburn, Warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary, and his successors in office. A letter from our Chairman, addressed to Mr. F. W. Tupper, Circuit Clerk of Grundy County, elicited an official certificate identical with the records of the prison. The Warden informed us that the property would be transferred to Mr. Telfer whenever he delivered the amount and quality of coal stipulated in the original contract. It is but just to state that the Warden and Commissioners gave your Committee the fullest access to the books, papers, and accounts of the Penitentiary, and tendered us every facility for making a thorough examination of the same.

Your Committee feel that a word should be said in opposition to very long terms of imprisonment in the Penitentiary. It is the opinion of the prison officers that after ten or twelve years' confinement at Penitentiary labor, with strict discipline and enforced silence, a convict becomes physically and mentally unfit to care for himself in the outside world. If courts of justice fully understood the effect of a ten or fifteen years' sentence, they would often give criminals shorter terms, and thereby allow them one more opportunity to atone for past misdeeds and to make good and useful citizens.

This report would be incomplete without approving reference being made to the present system of leasing the labor of convicts, first adopted in 1871. The State maintains the discipline and has sole charge of the personal wants of the prisoner, the contractors paying a stipulated price per day for their labor. The system is working admirably, being, in fact, in the opinion of your Committee, the best possible method by which humanity to the prisoners can be assured, and at the same time the financial interests of the State most carefully guarded. In one very important direction the State greatly neglects her criminal class. Convicts are sent from the Penitentiary at the expiration of their terms with barely money enough to pay railroad fare to the place where they were convicted, and a pittance to pay for subsistence while en route. Consequently they arrive at their destination without money, and, their history being known, they often find it unusually difficult to procure employment. This is especially true in the winter, and in many cases they see no alternative but to starve or steal. Often they do the latter, and a second term is the result. By being given a sum of money sufficient to provide food for a week or two, many discharged convicts would be enabled to find employment, and carry out previously-formed good intentions. It would be much cheaper for the State to provide liberal aid to discharged convicts, thus saving many to honorable lives, than to pay the increased cost of the Criminal Courts incident to re-conviction of such a large number of former criminals. Prevention of crime is cheaper than punishment.

Your Committee would commend these views to the earnest consideration of the General Assembly, and urge prompt action thereon. Aside from the culpable irregularities mentioned in this report, the State of Illinois can justly be congratulated upon the present successful and prosperous condition of the Penitentiary. Its reformatory and educational influences are to be highly commended; the healthfulness is unsurpassed; its discipline unexcelled, and generally as a penal institution it ranks among the best in the world. It is an unheard-of financial condition, being run with profit, asking no appropriation from the General Assembly. While this fact should not be made a cloak for delinquencies, yet it should be brought prominently before the public, as a proof that the present general management of the Penitentiary is of a character to meet the hearty approval of the people.

(Signed) D. W. Barkley, Chairman; Benson Wood, Chas. H. Dalton, John O. Jessup, A. E. Stewart, R. Bishop, H. B. Bishop, E. E. Lane, John Sullivan, J. R. Webber, M. O. Quinn, J. L. Wymore, W. W. Easley.

Mr. Wyman desired to take his name from the report, as he disagreed with it.

Mr. Rankin submitted a minority report, stating the property bought by Rosenfield for $15,000 was worth twice that amount. The same property was appraised by the former Investigating Committee at $41,096.80. It was in evidence that Rosenfield had offered $18,000 for the property three months before, and Washburne had been offered $20,000 for it exclusive of a large quantity of machinery thrown in to Rosenfield. An engine sold to Rosenfield for $300 was sold by him for $2,000. Not one cent of the $15,000 was paid by Rosenfield yet, although the State had paid him the sum of $20,000 for the purchase made of him. The 735 suits of clothing bought at $4 a suit, estimated by the majority as being worth $8 a suit, were not worth $4 a suit. Contracts were made contrary to law, and the purchases ante-dated in the books. Contracts amounting to $17,469 were made, which were $6,549 too high. That was a fraud. Commissioner Reid was corruptly interested in the Taylor quarry. There should be no more chaplains, as it would create divisions among the convicts on doctrinal points, and destroy discipline. He disagreed with the encomiums of the majority on the prison management, which merited the condemnation of the people. Officials used the prison to increase their private fortunes, and convicts were employed to swear falsely before the Commission. He could not think such conduct deserved praise.

Mr. Rankin offered a resolution asking leave of the House to exhibit samples of clothing which he got from Chicago, to compare with the clothing bought by the Commissioners. Leave was granted.

Mr. Westfall explained that he did not sign the majority report, as he objected to the multiplicity of chaplains, and was satisfied that the report had been done in the management in charging them with having purchased a three-years' supply of shoes at one time, when the supply was only for one year.

Mr. Barclay moved to print 1,000 copies of the report, and it was moved to include the testimony.

Mr. Wood said the evidence was voluminous, and not all written out, and there was no material difference in the two reports. The motion to print was adopted.

Mr. Hart, from the Special Railroad Committee, reported a substitute for all the bills, which was read a first time.

The bill was ordered printed. After an inconsequential debate as to when it should be considered, it was made the special order for Tuesday morning next at 10 o'clock.

The House took up House bill 300, sent in from the Senate, and concurred in the amendments—85 to 17. The vote confirms the wisdom of striking out the emergency clause in the Senate. The bill now goes to the Governor.

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LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 11.

The Senate met at 9:30 a. m., PRESIDENT EARLY presiding. Roll-call was responded to by 37 Senators.

BILLS FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Senator McGRATH offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to furnish the Railway Commission such blanks and circulars as they may require. Referred to the Printing Committee.

SECOND READING.

A large number of bills were considered by sections, and ordered to a third reading.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

House bill providing for the construction of a lock and dam at Copperas Creek, and appropriating the canal revenue for that purpose, was read a second time.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The order of bills on third reading was then taken up, and the following bills so read:

Senate bill 281, relating to counties and the management of county affairs. Passed—yeas, 32; nays 5.

Mr. PALMER called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which House bill 300 was passed. The vote was reconsidered, the emergency clause of the bill stricken out, and the bill again passed—yeas 33; nays 5.

Senate bill 89, regulating the completion, improvement, and management of public parks, boulevards, etc. Passed—yeas 28; nays 13.

Senate bill 55, providing for the publication of the sixth volume of the report of the State Geologist, and fixing the salary of that officer. Passed—yeas, 35; nays, 4.

Senate bill 302, relating to fees and salaries. Lost—yeas, 21; nays, 17.

A motion to reconsider was made. Carried, and the bill recommitted to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

Senate bill 141, amending the act in regard to elections, and providing for filling vacancies, was read and recommitted for clerical informality.

Senate bill 366, amending the School law. Pending discussion of this bill, the Senate adjourned until 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Upon reassembling, the Senate resumed consideration of Senate bill 266, amending the School law. Lost—yeas, 19; nays, 20.

No. 299, repealing an act therein named in relation to solicitors' fees. Lost—yeas, 18; nays, 22.

RECESS TILL MONDAY.

Mr. CASTLE offered a resolution calling for a session this evening, and that, when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn until Monday at 7 o'clock p. m.

The question was divided, and both clauses adopted separately.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

By consent, Mr. HENRY introduced a bill to prevent the issuance of bonds by municipalities in aid of railroads, where all the conditions have not been complied with.

THIRD READING CONTINUED.

No. 51, regulating the appointment of licensed surveyors, was read, and consideration of the same postponed until Tuesday next.

No. 307, for the relief of Christian Pfiefer and John Roll. Lost—yeas, 17; nays, 11.

A motion to reconsider was filed.

No. 263, in relation to the levy and collection of taxes, was read and consideration postponed.

No. 7, relating to Reform School for juvenile offenders. Passed—yeas, 33; nays, 2.

No. 331, authorizing cities, counties, and townships to transfer donations made to railroad corporations, was read a third time and discussed at length, Senators CASEY, STEELE, and LEE advocating the bill, and Senators HINCHCLIFFE and SANDFORD opposing it. Consideration postponed until the evening session.

No. 229, amending the act to provide for the construction of drains, ditches, etc. The bill, having an emergency clause, was lost—yeas, 29; nays, 8.

The emergency clause was stricken out, and the bill passed—yeas, 29; nays, 8.

Adjourned until 7 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

A large number of House and Senate bills passed a second reading.

Consideration of Senator Casey's bill authorizing cities, counties, and townships to transfer donations made to railroad companies was further postponed until Tuesday next.

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FOREIGN.

Awful Catastrophe in Central America.

San Salvador Engulfed by an Earthquake.

Eight Hundred Lives Lost---$12,000,000 of Property Destroyed.

The Carlists Defeated in Their Attack on Puigcerda, Spain.

They Are Forced to Retire with a Loss of 300 Killed and Wounded.

Another Revolution in Panama, and a New President.

ASPINWALL, April 5, via HAVANA, April 10.—The City of Salvador, Central America, has been destroyed by an earthquake. Eight hundred persons perished, and $12,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. The earthquake was followed by a conflagration, and many buildings were burned.

HAVANA, April 10.—The following are the particulars of the great earthquake at San Salvador, South America:

For a few days slight shocks of earthquake had occurred, but no serious apprehensions were entertained. It was on the afternoon of the 4th of March, about half-past 4 o'clock, and almost without warning, that a great part of the city was reduced to a little more than ruins. The ground heaved like a ship in a gale; a terrific thundering burst from underfoot; walls were shattered and rent in many places, with wide crevices, and roofs sank, and tiles, &c., were precipitated to the ground. Lamps, pitchers, basins, glass, &c., were overturned and broken. Three violent shocks followed in succession, and the servants commenced to scream piteously, and could not be pacified. Wild birds flew to the houses; horses grew frantic in stables, and dogs, howling, slunk away for protection. Every few minutes shakings of less violence occurred. The scene beggars description. Ruined houses, panic-stricken people, men, women, and children, fleeing to the fields with valuables, hastily collected by them; the ringing of the alarm bells, and the beating of drums calling all the soldiers under arms, for in San Salvador murder and pillage accompany the confusion of great earthquakes, and as the frightened citizens leave the town, dusky Indians from the forests prowl for prey into it, only checked by the bayonets of the Government troops. These were posted in squads at short distances all over San Salvador.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 11.—In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Young, of Waterloo, moved a Committee of the Whole to consider the resolutions setting forth the disadvantages under which naturalized Germans suffer, praying that steps be taken for redress by the negotiation of a naturalization treaty between Great Britain and the German States. He contrasted the liberal policy of the United States with that of Canada, in favor of the former.

The new arrangements acts of the Grand Trunk Company, with a light amendment, is to be reported.

The salary of members for the session is to be raised from $600 to $1,000.

Freights on the Ottawa River will be higher this year than formerly.

TORONTO, April 11.—Burglaries and highway robberies have been unusually frequent of late. There is a sailors' strike at Kingston. The men are demanding $2 per day, the owners of vessels offering $2, $1.50, and $1. Intimidation is practiced.

A fire occurred at Durham, yesterday, by which one life was lost.

Ports Colborne and Dalhousie, at the ends of the Welland Canal, are free from ice.

SPAIN.

PARIS, April 11.—A dispatch from Perpignan says that the Carlists have been repulsed, after fighting a whole day and night before Puigcerda.

PERPIGNAN, April 11.—A dispatch from Puigcerda, dated noon to-day, says: After the failure of their final attack last night, the entire Carlist force withdrew before daylight, leaving 300 dead and wounded on the field. We lost eight killed and have many wounded. Five houses were fired by the enemy's shells, and destroyed. Precautions have been taken against the renewal of the siege.

MADRID, April 11.—Owing to the interruption of trains by the insurgents on the upper section of the Northern Railway, the Government has granted temporary concession to a company, authorizing it to establish a line of steamers from Santander to Bayonne, for the transportation of passengers to and from France.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 11.—On the 5th instant, 50,000,000 francs were paid by France to Germany, on account of the war indemnity, the subsistence of German troops, etc.

Gen. Cremer made a speech last night, attacking De Remusat, the candidate for the vacancy in the National Assembly from Paris, and declaring his intention to support Barodet. Several Republican meetings are announced for to-day.

NEW YORK, April 11.—European mail advices state that the *Liberte* announces that M. Ledru Rollin has accepted the nomination for Paris on the condition that the Government will permit public meetings to be held.

ITALY.

ROME, April 11.—The Pope is suffering from rheumatic fever and ulceration of the leg. His illness is extremely serious.

A manufactory in this city was destroyed by lightning yesterday, and forty persons buried in the ruins, five of whom were killed and seventeen wounded.

ROME, April 11.—Victor Emmanuel will visit Vienna during the Exhibition if the condition of Italy will permit his departure.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, April 10, via KEY WEST, April 11.—The sugar crop on fifteen plantations in the Union jurisdiction has been destroyed by fire.

ST. THOMAS, April 2, via HAVANA, April 10.—The British ship Varuna, from New York, Jan. 23, for Liverpool, was abandoned at sea, after being out fifty-two days. The crew and one of the mates have arrived here. The British man-of-war Challenger found the Varuna, towed her into harbor and delivered her to the authorities. The Varuna was heavily insured. The Underwriters will make an investigation.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The *Herald's* Havana special says the Captain-General states that two letters from Cespedes was found on the correspondent, O'Kelly, and he will be treated as a spy.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

ASPINWALL, April 5—(Via HAVANA, April 10.)—A revolution has broken out in Panama, in favor of the ex-President Corrosco. President Nieto is a prisoner. It is said he secretly sustains the revolutionists, who are in possession of everything. No lives were lost. Corrosco was expected at Panama on the 14th instant.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A letter from Newfoundland to the *Evening Post*, dated April 1, says the House of Assembly has rejected, by an overwhelming majority, to accept the provisions of the Treaty of Washington which have reference to Newfoundland. Only four out of a House of thirty members voted against the ratification of the treaty, and they did so on technical grounds, arguing that the question should have been first submitted to the constituencies.

TURKEY.

NEW YORK, April 11.—It is announced that the new Turkish loan for £30,000,000 is meant to cover all payments for the construction of new railways and a large deficit in the budget of this year, now expected to amount to £5,000,000.

DENMARK.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Three socialist leaders, charged with being officials of the International, have been tried at Copenhagen, and sentenced to terms of six, five, and four years' imprisonment respectively.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Herr Sydow, Under-Secretary of State, has been appointed Prussian Minister of Public Worship in the room of Dr. Falk.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

Meeting of the Bureau County Farmers—The Supreme Court Question—They Disclaim Pledging a Candidate to Decide Questions in Favor of any One Class—Opposition to Judge Lawrence.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., April 11.—The Bureau County anti-Monopoly Convention assembled at the Court-House in this city to-day at 1:30 p. m. W. P. Boswell was made Chairman, and J. W. Templeton Secretary. A Committee was appointed on credentials, after which it was found that nearly every town in the county was represented. On motion, a Committee of one from each town was chosen to select ten delegates to represent the county in the Fifth Judicial District Convention to be held in Princeton April 30.

A Committee of Five was then appointed on Resolutions, after which the Convention took a recess of ten minutes. On reassembling the proper Committee reported the following delegates to the Judicial Convention: The Hon. Robert Hunter, Wheatland; H. F. Woodin, Selby; Nathan Gray, Westfield; Capt. Bufus Ford, Macon; Col. J. H. Elliott, Princeton; Julius Benedict, Berlin; Samuel Dorr, Neponset; Simon Miliott, Dover; O. L. Bears, Walnut; H. D. Davis, Milateal. The report was received and adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, We hear it intimated from certain quarters that this movement of the people to nominate a candidate for Supreme Judge in place of Judge Lawrence, whose term is about to expire, carries with it either opposition to Judge Lawrence, or to any candidate to decide questions coming before the Supreme Bench in the interests of one class, therefore,

Resolved, That we disclaim any intention of thus pledging our candidate either for or against any class, whether farmers or lawyers.

Resolved, That we recognize in the Hon Edwin S. Leland, the present Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, an honest, faithful, and upright Judge, and respectfully request him to be a candidate at the coming election for the position he now holds, at the same time pledging him our earnest and cordial support.

The following was offered by J. W. Harris, and occasioned a wide range of discussion, during which Judge Lawrence's letter to the lawyers of the district was read:

Resolved, That we instruct the delegation appointed at this Convention under no circumstances to vote for Judge Lawrence at the Judicial Convention to be held on the 30th inst.

The Convention seemed disposed in favor of Judge Lawrence so far as his decision in the McLean County case was concerned, but his letter to the lawyers was regarded with much disfavor. The discussion continued until near 6 p. m., when the resolution was adopted. There is no disguising the fact that Judge Lawrence is an honorable and able man, and, further, that the Convention would have instructed for him, but for that letter; and even as it was, a large number were in favor of him. But it is thought that Judge Lawrence intentionally reflected upon the friends of cheap freights and anti-monopolists generally, hence the final adoption of the resolution. The delegates to the District Convention were empowered to fill any vacancies that might occur in their number, after which the Convention adjourned.

THE INDIANS.

Gen. Canby's Views on the Modoc Situation—Return of the Commissioners, Disgusted—No Hopes of Peace.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—The Peace Commissioners, dissatisfied with the Modocs, returned to camp. There is no hope of peace. Riddle's squad met them to-day to have one more talk, probably the last. The Modocs insist on having Hot Creek and Cottonwood.

The troops are expecting orders to march on the "lava bed" at any moment.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A telegram from Gen. Canby, dated Tule Lake, California, April 7, and forwarded by Gen. Sherman, in which Gen. Canby states he had seen the instructions sent to the Peace Commissioners by the Secretary of the Interior, and continues: "If the Modocs surrender as prisoners of war the General Government would have paramount and exclusive jurisdiction over the cases of all. The same result would be secured by treaty. But we are not treating with Indian tribes prohibited by recent legislation? A reservation within the limits of either California or Oregon would not bar State jurisdiction, until after its cession by those States, and would have no retroactive effect. And for crimes committed within the limits of such reservation, it is doubtful, under Justice Miller's decisions in the Kansas reservation cases, whether the State jurisdiction would not prevail.

The murders of citizens were committed beyond the limits of any reservation, and within the jurisdiction of the two States, and of course anterior to any arrangement with the Modocs. I do not question the right or power of the General Government to make any arrangement that may be thought proper; but I think they should make such a treaty as to secure permanent peace, together with a liberal and just treatment of the Indians. In my judgment, permanent peace cannot be secured if they are allowed to remain in this immediate neighborhood. The Modocs are now sensible that they cannot live in peace on Lost River, and have abandoned their claim to it, but they wish be left in the lava beds. This means license to plunder and a stronghold to retreat to, and was refused. Their last proposition is to come in and have an opportunity of looking for a new home, not far away, and if they are sincere in this the trouble will soon be ended. But there has been so much vacillation and duplicity in the talks, that I have hesitated about reporting until some definite result was attained. All the movements of the troops have been made deliberately and cautiously so as to avoid collision, and to impress the Indians that we have no unfriendly intent. Thus far we have succeeded very well, but their conduct has given so much reason to apprehend that they are only trying to gain time, that I have organized a party of scouts to operate with the troops, if they should go to the mountains or renew hostilities.

ST. LOUIS.

Died from His Injuries—Aid for Cuban Refugees.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—D. Knight, the street-car driver who was injured by the collision of his car with a train on the Pacific Railroad, last Sunday, died yesterday, and to-day the Coroner's jury found a verdict that the injuries which resulted in death were caused by the gross neglect of signal watchman Keating, of the Pacific Railroad, in not being at his post to signal the approach of the train, and that the parties in charge of the train are to blame for not displaying signal lights. Keating, the watchman, is under arrest. Knight's mother and friends live in Fulton, Ill.

Three Cuban ladies from New York are here seeking aid for refugee Cubans. They visited the Merchants' Exchange to-day, and received assurances of assistance.

The Lost Atlantic.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 11.—The *State Journal* publishes a statement of B. W. Suckoy, of this city, who, with Ole Bull and other Norwegians, was a passenger on the steamer Atlantic to Europe, that the ship only missed by about two minutes running on to a dangerous place on the Irish coast, on the 24th June last, on account of a miscalculation of the distance run, and the failure of the look-out to give the alarm of breakers ahead, they having been seen by some passengers a few minutes before the proximity of land was discovered by the officers of the ship.

HALIFAX, April 11.—The customs authorities are now satisfied that the story of silk being found in crockery crates was untrue.

The brig D. W. Hennessey has been chartered to take to New York the goods already recovered from the wreck. A large schooner, sent by the Coast Wrecking Company for the same purpose, was at Liverpool, N. S., yesterday, and will reach Prospect to-night.

To-day not much work could be done at the wreck. One of the New York divers went down and attempted to reach the cabin, but owing to the undertow had to desist. He will try again to-morrow. No bodies were recovered to-day. Powder was sent to the wreck, and will be employed in blowing a hole to-morrow.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Mr. Sparks, agent of the White Star Line, announces that, in conformity with the wishes of the contributors to the fund of $3,000 collected in Chicago, a sum will be set aside for the purchase of suitable rewards for the officers and crew of the Atlantic conspicuous in saving life; also, for rewarding the Rev. Mr. Ancient and the fishermen who so nobly assisted.

A meeting of the friends of the lost cabin passengers of the Atlantic was held to-night, at which resolutions were passed condemning the White Star Line managers for not taking more vigorous measures to recover the bodies.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 11.—BEEVES—The market opened on Thursday with a small attendance of local and transient buyers from the river counties and vicinity; and, although there was a plentiful supply of cattle, but few sales were effected, and those at the closing prices of last week. Much inconvenience was caused by the non-arrival of stock which had been shipped from the West. The freshet, by inundating the track, caused much delay, but two car-loads having arrived on Thursday. A slight improvement in the demand was experienced yesterday, and, although the sales aggregated much larger numbers than were disposed of on Wednesday, trade was not as lively as if the cattle had arrived on time. A goodly number of the car loads expected arrived here yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, and the prospects were that a brisk trade to-morrow. The average quality of the receipts is much better than last week, with several fine herds amongst them.

RECEIPTS—The receipts at West Albany in car loads, for the week, ending last night, are as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Horses.
Saturday	113	17	67	10
Sunday	64	4	69	2
Monday	60	5	74	13
Tuesday	72	0	13	12
Wednesday	115	6	80	10
Thursday	2	2	0	1
Friday	170	10	87	11
Total	616	42	360	66

The following is the number received, estimating cattle at 17 head to the car; sheep 200, hogs 160, and horses 15. Beeves, 10,778; sheep, 8,400; hogs, 36,000; horses, 1,056.

MILCH COWS—The market is steady, with a good demand and a limited supply. Sales are effected at an advance of $3 per head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply is very small, with a limited Southern and Eastern demand. Prices are from ¼ to ½c per lb in advance of the closing prices of last week.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 11.—BEEVES—Receipts, 44 cars, making 3,170 for four days, against 3,300 the same time last week. Quality, common to good, and all sold before noon; all firmly maintained prices; native steers at 11¼@12¾c per lb, and 5 cars Texas and Cherokee cattle at 11@11½c. The transactions include: 24 Illinois steers, 1,471 avs. 1,529 lbs, to dress 97,058 lbs to the gross cwt, at 12¼

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 11.

There were no changes of special interest in the local money market to-day. The supply of loanable funds is good yet, and money is easily obtainable at 10 per cent on good collaterals.

New York exchange seems to be scarcer, and the range of prices was higher to-day, being from 60c to 80c per $1,000 premium.

There were no stock and gold quotations from New York to-day. Unlike the grain speculators of Chicago, the stock and gold speculators of New York take every excuse for giving themselves a holiday, and show their willingness to "serve two masters" by keeping Good Friday. The Chicago brethren, however, are strictly monotheistic, and recognize no holidays except under compulsion of the law.

A correspondent sends us the following:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The article in your valuable paper of this morning, showing how the deposits of bankrupt insurance companies amounting to a large sum, say *over half a million* of dollars, have been placed in one of the weakest banks in the city *without interest*, and allowed to remain there for many, many months, cannot help exciting considerable comment in financial and business circles. Only half the story, however, is told. Not only the assignees in the bankrupt insurance companies, but *all assignees* in bankruptcy, are obliged to deposit all moneys in this same one-horse and one-man bank; and when it is remembered that the insurance cases are few and far between, compared with the whole number, the public can better appreciate this "big thing."

Can it be possible, Mr. Editor, that we have a local Credit Mobilier in our midst, or is there a United States Court ring? The injustice of the order requiring such deposits to be made in Scammon's bank, to the exclusion of all others, has been time and again brought to the attention of the Court without avail. Of one thing the honorable Judges of the United States Court may be assured: the public are not satisfied with their course in this matter, and the sooner they rescind the order requiring assignees in bankruptcy to deposit in any one bank, the better. Let assignees be permitted to deposit in any bank in good standing, subject to the approval of the Court, and let them be required in all cases to obtain a reasonable rate of interest, and be compelled *to pay it over* as a part of the assets. In this way many thousands of dollars will be saved to creditors, and the honorable Judges will be spared the criticism of the public.

JUSTICE.

CHICAGO, April 10, 1873.

COMMENT.

Of the grounds for the charge made above by our correspondent that the "Bankruptcy National Bank of Chicago" is one of the weakest banks in the city, we have no more exact knowledge than the rest of the miserable public outside the ring. But as unusual privileges seem to be accorded to this particular National Bank, it would certainly be no more than right that the bank should be subject to some extra requirements, if not by law, at least by the demand of parties interested in the bankrupt funds in its possession. They have at least a right to know the condition of the bank. This, we believe, is fully shown in a yard-long report which the Bank Examiner forwarded to the Comptroller a week or so ago, on the condition of the Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago. It seems the Bank Examiner found more than usual to say, and on points of more interest than the interest on the bankrupt funds. There is reason to believe the reading of it would be as interesting as Reade's "Very Hard Cash," though there might be found to be less of the latter in the bank than there was in the novel.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON AND CORN QUESTION.

An Alabama correspondent writes:

It is anticipated that a larger breadth of cotton will be planted this year in Alabama than any year since the war. That seems to be the general impression. The howl of the newspapers for corn to be planted is little heeded. The editors themselves fail to obey their own fierce mandates. Those of them who own land put it in that which will do most good, which is cotton. Like the old chap encountered by the Prince from the Happy Valley, who was roaming up and down the earth trying to find somebody who was contented, your Alabama editor talks like a philosopher, but acts like a man. The truth is, an acre of fair cotton land will produce enough cotton to buy sixty bushels of corn, and that is more than can be raised in this latitude by any possibility. The other day I met a gentleman from the interior of the State, who has been West in the interest of an organization of planters to buy corn. He bought a hundred thousand bushels in Iowa and Missouri, and will bring it into the State by way of the river at Vicksburg. He says, after close figuring and experiments, it is 50 per cent cheaper for the large planter to buy corn than to raise it. As for hogs, the planters complain that it is a loss of money to try to raise them. With corn $1 a bushel, and it is seldom lower, a hog will eat his head off. The cost of his fattening will be more than his carcass will bring. Besides, the negroes have a way of appropriating young hogs. Some of the planters tell me that about 50 per cent of their hog crop goes that way. A nice fat shoat, running at large, that can be easily knocked on the head and shouldered, presents an irresistible temptation to the average colored citizen of Alabama. About all the benefit the planter gets from his young hog crop is now and then a little squeal in the stillness of the night, which tells him that his porker is going a good ways, though in a different sense from what the term usually implies in homestead economy.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, April 11:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 3 to 6, and 8 ft of Lot 2, in Block 40, Grant's Addition, dated April 1; consideration, $2,750.

Morgan st, n of and near Polk-st, e f, Lot 11, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $1,200.

State st, 55 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, w f, 30x96 f, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $4,000.

Arnold st, n of and near Thirtieth st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 24; consideration, $875.

Sub-Lot 54 of Lots 45 to 52, in Block 30, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 14; consideration, $400.

Nebraska st, between Laflin and Loomis sts, n f, 30 ft to alley, dated April 10; consideration, $800.

West Indiana st, bet Lincoln and Wood sts, n f, Lot 113, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $3,000.

Snell st, s of and near West Chicago av, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $1,000.

West Washington st, bet Robey and Lincoln sts, n f, 20x125 ft, with building, dated April 10; consideration, $8,000.

The premises No. 687 South Halsted st, dated March 14; consideration, $3,500.

Belden av, opposite Burling st, s f, Lots 39 to 42, dated April 7; consideration, $5,000.

Grand av, 55 ft e of Cossitt st, n f, 27¼ 123 ft, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $600.

Emerald av, n of and near Thirty-fifth st, e f, Lot 38, dated April 10; consideration, $1,050.

Lot 6, of Lots 3 and 4, of north part of Block 8, in Ashland Second Addition, dated April 10; consideration, $4,675.

Lot 12, in Thompson's Addition, dated March 4; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 5, in s w ¼ of Block 25, Sheffield's Addition, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $400.

Part of Lot 1, in Block 3, in Cossitt's Second Addition, dated April 10; consideration, $520.

Halsted st, bet Milwaukee av and Fourth st, e f, n ½ of Lot 3, dated Dec. 9, 1872; consideration, $3,000.

Washington st, bet Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, 30x124 ft, dated April 11; consideration, $6,000.

Warren av, bet Ashland av and Paulina st, n f, 20x124¼ ft, with building, dated March 1; consideration, $8,500.

West Division st, n e corner of California av, 40 acres, dated July 1, 1872; consideration, $180,000. Henry Greenebaum to Humboldt Park Residence Association.

Homan av, between West Lake st and Park av, w f, Lots 23 and 24, dated April 1; consideration, $4,000.

West Harrison st, s f, 48x124 ft, in Condon's Subdivision, in n e ¼ Section 14, 39, 13, dated April 11; consideration, $1,100.

Deerpath av, 300 ft n of Hirsch st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated April 11; consideration, $450.

Lot 37, in Sub-Block 7 of Block 4, Sheffield's Addition, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $1,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Holmes st, s e corner of Fifty-ninth st, w f, 597x265 ft, dated April 10; consideration, $11,250.

Forty-second st, 44 ft east of Bissell st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 22; consideration, $525.

Forty-second st, 94 ft e of Bissell st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 27; consideration, $525.

Lots 10 and 11, of Hulburd's Block 4, of Clough and Barney's Lots 34 and 35, in Sec 16, 38, 14, with building, dated May 18, 1872; consideration, $2,950.

Lot 20 of Hulbut's Lots 6 and 7, of Cleaver and Taylor's subdivision in s e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Oct. 17, 1872; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 15, in Stone's Addition in w ½ of n e ¼ Sec 8, 38, 14, dated April 5; consideration, $800.

Lot 74, in Block 3 of Prout and Colman's subdivision in s e ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 10; consideration, $500.

Lot 6, in Block 5, of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 11; consideration, $800.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 11.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	9,357	3,397	8,226	5,202
Wheat, bu	14,160	5,500	27,963	7,339
Corn, bu	20,420	78,270	10,650	61,333
Oats, bu	19,740	19,050	17,721	16,502
Rye, bu	1004	700	2,967	....
Barley, bu	9,560	2,280	14,937	3,631
Grass seed, lbs	58,140	62,660	64,475	96,233
Flax seed, lbs	16,600	61,500	4,220	17,500
Broom corn, lbs	8,390	33,210	....	11,800
Cured meats, lbs	450,610	42,140	687,266	650,616
Beef, brls	68	....	....	....
Pork, brls	198	293	1,768	843
Lard, lbs	117,630	15,590	120,800	95,889
Tallow, lbs	55,145	16,340	15,392	34,000
Butter, lbs	43,990	41,641	30,800	23,100
Dressed hogs, No.	60	67	....	....
Live hogs, No.	11,327	7,433	8,763	5,444
Cattle, No.	2,243	1,795	3,042	1,296
Sheep, No.	1,014	1,139	....	1,488
Hides, lbs	156,939	145,973	40,170	73,028
Highwines, brls	212	200	245	396
Wool, lbs	55,072	7,230	181,000	24,370
Potatoes, bu	7,550	3,021	2,023	1,050
Lumber, M feet	270	966	1,018	952
Shingles, M	1,290	2,166	566	1,467
Lath, M	90	80	73	57
Salt, brls	....	....	1,114	1,949

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 701 bu corn; 3,230 bu oats.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 12 cars wheat; 32 cars corn; 9 cars oats; 1 car rye; 4 cars barley. Total, 58 cars, or 27,000 bu.

The nominal difference between cash grain and seller May lessened ½c at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the actual difference to the seller remaining the same. This is because on all deliveries made to-day, and to the close of winter storage, ½c must be deducted from the selling price to make the delivery "regular," giving five days to run without increase in storage charges.

The proposition to cut down the hours of trading was again discussed extensively on 'Change to-day; and it was generally agreed to be highly desirable if the difficulties in the way can be got rid of. The one great obstacle to the enactment of the rule is the fact that the Board of Trade now extends its arbitrating supervision over all cases of difficulty between members, whenever or wherever the disputed transaction may take place. It was suggested to-day that the difficulty might be met by a change in the rules to the effect that the Board of Trade does not enforce suspension or expulsion for failure to fulfill contracts unless those contracts be either made or ratified on the floor of the Exchange. The Board might still arbitrate in regard to the *merits* of a transaction, if appealed to by both parties, but would not exclude members from the floor so long as their floor contracts were carried out. It may be that this plan would be impracticable, but it is at least worth thinking over. It is certain that *some* change is imperatively needed, and ought to made speedily.

The indications are, that the Straits of Mackinaw will be open this year at about the average date of past seasons; and that navigation will, therefore, be resumed not much, if any, later than usual.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were very quiet to-day, with few important changes in prices. The reason for this was, that this is Good Friday, and was observed as a commercial holiday in New York and Liverpool; hence, there were no advices of importance from those cities. Then, too, the weather was tantalizing. It kept on raining and threatening to rain all day, while the weather chart was understood to promise fair; speaking the word of promise to the eye, but breaking it to the hope. Hence, both buyers and sellers were uncertain what to do; and, so many of them did nothing but look on and wait for a more decided aspect, one way or another. The receipts and shipments continue light, though the latter are above the average of past seasons.

The dry goods trade was active, without material change in values. Groceries met with a better inquiry than during the earlier days of the week, but there was no particular urgency in the demand from any quarter, and values were not subjected to changes, ruling firm for side goods as well as for staple articles. Butter was quiet and less firm, the weakness being more noticeable in roll than in packed. In the bagging market there were no new features. Burlaps have recently advanced at the East, and the tendency here is in the same direction, while other goods in the line rule steady. Cheese was again quoted weak and lower, New York factory now offering at 16½@17c, and Western do at 14@16c. A further decline of a ½c in New York is the cause of the weakness here. Coal remains quiet as previously quoted. Canned goods were moving freely at yesterday's quotations, the recent advance in tomatoes, corn, and lobster being firmly maintained. The dried fruit trade was fairly active and firm, so far as foreign descriptions were concerned, but for domestics there was only a light inquiry, and prices were again easy. Fish were quiet and unchanged. Hides and leather remain firm. No changes were noted in oils, paints, pig iron, tobacco, and wood.

There was no particular change in the condition of the lumber market; there was a tolerably fair inquiry, prices remaining about the same. Hard wood was dull and weak, but without quotable change. Metals, tinners' stock, and nails continue to move on a liberal scale, and are firm. Iron and steel were in fair demand, all imported descriptions are firm; common iron is unchanged. Building materials were in moderate request, and steady. Wooden-ware and brooms continue to meet with a fair demand, and prices are without change. Hops and wool were quiet. There was an improved demand for clover seed, to-day, and choice was firmer. Other seeds were quiet and steady. Potatoes were in good request among shippers, and choice lots were firm. Green fruits continue to meet with a moderate local inquiry at yesterday's prices. Poultry was scarce, and all good offerings sold readily to the city trade at full former prices. Under continued heavy receipts, eggs ruled weak and lower, quotable at 15@16c, with a tolerably fair local demand.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the quotations of yesterday, in the absence of Eastern advices. Sales were reported of 100 brls at 86½c per gallon.

Lake freights were inactive, and nominally unchanged. Carriers asked 16c to Buffalo or Port Colborne, 21c to Oswego, and 21½c to Kingston, for corn by sail. There was no inquiry, but shippers are nominally bidding 1c less than asking rates. Through rates by lake and rail are quoted at 31c for corn and 33c for wheat, to New York, and 33½c for corn to Boston.

Provisions were quiet, and steady, on the general average. Mess pork was in moderate request on special brands, and 5c per 100 lbs higher. Lard was dull and a shade easier. Meats were active and steady, in the aggregate, though the sales were made up of a few large lots. The feeling seems to be quite strong among holders of products, as there is reason to believe that we shall be bare of meats before the warm weather comes on, and will be only lightly stocked with pork and lard. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $15.65@15.75; do seller May, $15.75@15.80; do seller June, $16.00@16.05; do seller July, $16.25@16.30; prime mess, none here; old pork, $14.75@15.00. Lard, cash, or seller April, $8.30@8.35; do seller May, $8.42½@8.45; do seller June, $8.62½@8.65. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 11@12½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6@6½c for shoulders; 7¾@7⅞c for long clear; 7⅞@8c for short ribs; and 8@8⅛c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6¼@6⅜c. English meats, 7⅛@7⅜c for Cumberlands; 8@8⅛c for short ribs; 8¼@8⅜c for short clear; 13½@14½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders, 9c for clear ribs, 9½c for short clear, and 13@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5¾@6¾c. Sales were reported of 195 brls mess pork at $15.75; 500 brls do, seller May, at $15.80; 500 brls do at $15.75; 500 brls do at $15.72½; 200 brls do seller June at $16.05; 200 brls do seller July at $16.30; 500 brls do at $16.25; 500 tcs lard, seller May, at $8.42½; 200 boxes shoulders at 6⅜c; 100,000 lbs short ribs at $7.81¼; 100,000 lbs do, seller June, at 8⅝c; 100,000 lbs do at at $8.31¼; 100,000 lbs do at 8⅛c.

Flour was dull and unchanged, city buyers only took hold to a limited extent; and shippers held off, as they are generally waiting for the lower freight rates which will come with the opening of navigation. Quotations were unchanged on flour, but bran was again easier. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Farber's XXX) at $10.00; 60 brls do at $7.75; 50 brls do at $7.50; 200 brls spring extras on private terms; 189 brls superfine at $3.00; 100 brls do, low, at $2.50; 100 brls rye at $4.25; 25 brls do on private terms. Total, 824 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $9.00 on track. The following were the closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.25	@10.50
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.75	@ 6.75
Low to medium	5.00	@ 5.75
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.00	@ 4.75
Rye flour	4.00	@ 4.40
Bran	9.00	@ 9.50
Middlings	10.00	@14.00

Wheat was less active, and rather weak, averaging ½c higher than yesterday, but closing ½c lower on options beyond the first half of this month. It was almost entirely a weather market, in the absence of advices from any other point than Milwaukee. A slight glimmer of sunshine caused a decline, and a misty sprinkling following that was sufficient to cause ½c advance. The short interest seemed nervous over the situation, but refrained from filling in to any great extent; and there was no other demand except for a few car lots of current receipts for shipment. Neither was there much offered, and the consequence was a smaller aggregate of transactions than on any previous day for some time past. Seller May, the principal option dealt in, opened at $1.20¾, declined to $1.20⅝, advanced to $1.21⅜, fell to $1.20⅝, and closed at $1.20⅝@1.20¾. Seller June sold at $1.23@1.23⅜, and seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, at $1.16½@1.17, both closing firm at the inside. New receipts of No. 2 sold sparingly at $1.19. No. 1 spring was inactive. No. 3 do was quiet at $1.09 for new receipts, and rejected do at 91c for regular. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 spring, strictly fresh (hard), at $1.19¼; 5,600 bu do at $1.19; 2,000 bu, 2c storage, at $1.18½; 2,000 bu do at $1.18; 15,000 bu regular at $1.16¾; 15,000 bu do at $1.16⅝; 45,000 bu do at $1.16½; 2,000 bu No. 3 spring, strictly fresh, at $1.09; 400 bu rejected spring, regular, at 91c; 400 bu by sample at $1.27 delivered. Total, 87,800 bu.

Corn was rather more active, at about the same prices as yesterday, being dull and steady during the first half of the session, and firmer under a better demand after 12 o'clock. As in the case of wheat, the market was largely influenced by the weather, though there was something of an outside order demand, principally for July delivery, which induced the capitalists to take hold of cash corn more freely to carry against the option. The receipts continue very light, and a slight element of firmness is gaining strength in consequence, as many operators are induced to think that the country holders will prefer to carry their corn over into another year unless there should be a radical improvement in prices. Seller May opened at 34½c, advanced to 34⅝c, and closed at 34½@34⅝c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 31@31½c; new receipts at 33¼@33⅜c; seller June at 36⅝@36⅞c, and seller July at 38½@38⅝c, all closing with the inside bid. Seller August sold at 39½c. There was a better inquiry for rejected, and only light offerings. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 2, new receipts, at 33½c; 2,400 bu do at 33⅜c; 1,600 bu do at 33¼c; 15,000 bu regular at 31½c; 40,000 bu do at 31¼c; 75,000 bu do at 31c; 400 bu rejected at 29c; 1,600 bu do at 28½c. Total, 141,600 bu.

Oats were steady, and in fair demand at yesterday's prices for options, but with no demand for cash lots, except for some half-a-dozen car loads by local feed dealers. The supply continues light; hence the volume of offerings is small. Seller the month or regular No. 2 was quotable at 24½c bid and 24⅝@24¾c asked; while new receipts commanded 27c. Seller May sold at 28½c, and seller June at 29⅝@29¾c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2 strictly fresh at 27c; 1,200 bu do, regular, at 24½c. Total, 3,000 bu.

Rye was very quiet, and steady at the recent decline, with small receipts, and an utter absence of any order demand. Regular No. 2 was quotable at 61@61½c. Cash sales were limited to 800 bu No. 2, new receipts, at 63c; 400 bu by sample at 65½c; and 400 bu do at 65c. Total, 1,600 bu.

Barley was dull and weak, declining 3@4c from the lowest prices of yesterday. Regular No. 2 opened at 72c, and closed dull at 70c, with new receipts in preferred houses nominal at 73c. No. 3 was nominal at 58@60c. The recent weakness in barley is due to the fact that the shipping orders have all been either filled or withdrawn, and other markets are all so well supplied that they are generally on the decline. To this we may add that several orders have been withheld, owing to the recent excitement about doctored barley. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 fresh at 73c; 5,000 bu regular at 71½c; 800 bu rejected (A., D. & Co.) at 45c; 400 bu do at 48c; 400 bu by sample at $1.00; 800 bu do at 92c; 1,000 bu do at 85c; 800 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 60c. Total, 12,000 bu.

GRAIN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The London correspondence of the New York *Daily Bulletin* contains the following, written at the close of last month:

The weather was somewhat broken last week, but has now changed to fine, and good progress has been made with wheat sowing, though agricultural operations are still backward. The corn trade has remained in a very dull and inanimate state, and the tendency of the quotations is downward, without any present appearance of improvement. The quantity of grain on passage from America is large, but the bulk of the grain fleet from the Black Sea has now arrived. It is anticipated, however, that shipments will be received immediately on the reopening of the navigation, news of which is now expected. The supplies of foreign wheat now coming forward are not excessive, but are fully sufficient to meet current requirements. With reference to the heavy receipts of California wheat, the demand for France and Belgium has taken off a considerable quantity, and holders believe that the increase of the demand will relieve the market from time to time. This is a point of much interest and one that will exert no little influence on the course of the trade. There are now on passage from the South of Europe and America to ports of call 251 cargoes of grain and seed, against 150 at the corresponding period of last year. Of these 152 are wheat, against 90; 28 maize, against 12; 20 barley, against 13; 2 beans, against 10; nil rye, against 3; nil oats, against 1; 43 seed, against 21. There are also on passage direct to ports in the United Kingdom 100 cargoes of wheat (of which 78 are from San Francisco, and 22 from other ports), against 25; 18 maize, against 9; 1 barley, against nil; and 17 cotton seed, against 8. The following statement shows the imports and exports of cereal produce since Sept. 1 to date:

	1872-3. Cwt.	1871-2. Cwt.	1870-1. Cwt.	1869-70. Cwt.
IMPORTS.				
Wheat	27,816,596	24,765,242	19,097,822	26,065,327
Barley	9,980,222	7,578,817	4,497,913	4,620,874
Oats	5,526,921	5,329,537	4,292,601	5,704,887
Peas	779,993	469,992	432,801	745,854
Beans	1,840,399	2,005,767	1,001,097	1,118,902
Ind. corn	12,343,372	11,141,661	9,953,864	12,018,827
Flour	4,130,890	1,922,621	2,713,715	3,900,794
EXPORTS.				
Wheat	123,813	2,027,724	1,048,234	150,610
Barley	8,098	13,402	42,400	13,269
Oats	9,751	84,677	617,488	68,005
Peas	5,286	6,842	38,655	9,384
Beans	972	4,119	9,710	1,225
Ind. corn	20,605	19,363	56,196	12,679
Flour	12,797	43,901	1,246,456	12,087

WOOL.

The Milwaukee *Journal of Commerce* says:

The wool market seems to be unsettled. There is an entire want of confidence displayed on the part of all engaged in the business, whether growers, middlemen, or consumers, and this spirit of distrust has come to a point that completely paralyzes the trade.

We should not be surprised if the uncertainties of the business should during the next year breed such disgust as to end in the indiscriminate slaughter of sheep throughout the country.

There seems to be, on the surface of the trade, no element of truth apparent. The general statistics of supply are belied by the amount actually marketed. The newspaper quotations are constantly falsified by private accounts of sales at a ruinous discount from quoted prices. Hence we are brought to the somewhat startling paradox that statistics lie.

The letters of Eastern commission houses, soliciting consignments, meet a sorrowful antidote in their reports of sales after the wool is secured, and their circulars, although they tell the truth, never tell the whole truth, and half the truth is always a lie.

Harding, Gray & Dewey, of Boston, say:

In the wool market there is no improvement to notice, and, apart from the auction sale, the business of the week has been comparatively small. Some of our leading manufacturers have turned their attention to the New York and Philadelphia markets, where good lines of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces can be purchased 2@3c per lb lower than in this market for similar grades. This accounts for the very limited sales of fleece we have to report the past week. The purchases alluded to embrace about 400,000 lbs Ohio and Pennsylvania, X and XX fair average lots, understood at 52½@55c per lb.

Stocks of wool are comparatively light, but there is no backbone to the market, and concessions are still the ruling feature of the trade. Money is very tight, good business paper selling as high as 12 per cent, and holders of wool have so little confidence in the future of the market that they are still free sellers when the right kind of buyers present themselves. An occasional lot of very choice wool commands a fancy price. We report a sale of fleece this week as high as 64c per lb, but the wool was very superior, and this is no criterion of the market. Good lines of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces cannot be quoted over 54@55c; Michigan from 52@55c; and Western fleeces from 50@52c per lb. Choice super and X, 50@55c; and California spring, good and choice lots, from 29@36c per lb. If any sale is made at an advance on these figures it is on account of its superior condition and quality, and in most cases is cheap even at a higher price.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active, and ½c higher. No. 2 spring was nominal at $1.17@1.17⅛ seller the month, and sold at $1.20⅞@1.21⅛c seller May, closing at $1.21⅛. Corn was quiet and firm at 31@31½c seller the month, and 34⅝@34¾ seller May. Other grain were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 11.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request and steady at $1.79@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—About the usual number of orders are received, the highest grades being mostly wanted. The market is liberally supplied, especially with common corn. We again quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—Only slight change was noticeable in the condition of this market. There was a somewhat easier feeling in roll butter, and holders of low grades of packed also seemed more anxious to realize, but nominally prices were the same as on the earlier days of the week. Receipts continue small, and desirable table grades commanded full rates. We quote: Common to choice roll, 24@32c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 24@38c; medium to good, 25@30c; inferior to common, 10@23c.

BAGGING—Firmness again prevailed in this market. There was no particular activity in the demand for any line of goods, but the movement is fair and improving, and dealers are asking and obtaining full prices. Burlaps are tending higher. We quote: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 33½c; Amoskeag, 33½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18½c; double, 28@ wool sacks, 67½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in moderate request. Choice hand-picked beans are firm. We quote: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.60; do mediums, $2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@1.90; green peas (in brls), $1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were quiet and unchanged. We repeat: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $9.00@10.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $10.00@12.00, del.; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $32.50, del.; Racine, $26.50, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x8 to 7x9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.25	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x18	8.25	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	36.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	42.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—A steady fair movement is now witnessed in this class of goods, and as stocks of many articles in the list are becoming much depleted, the general market is working firmer. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.15
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.40
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Elgin	2.85@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Yarmouth	3.00@ 3.25
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.50@ 2.65
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@ 1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@ 2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@ 1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@ 2.00

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per quart	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—A further decline at the East has resulted in a further softening of prices here, New York factory now being quoted at 16½@17c, and Western do at 14@16c. Of really fine goods the market is now bare, and sales are chiefly at inside to medium figures. We quote: New York factory, 16½@17c; Ohio factory, 14@16c; Western factory, 14@16c.

COAL—Remains quiet and steady at the annexed range of prices: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in light request. The offerings are ample. Prices are unchanged as follows: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.55@1.60; whisky barrels, $1.85@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@18.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@23.00; tierce staves, rough, $19.00@21.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $22.00@25.00; do bucked, $28.00@32.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Continue to arrive freely, and ruled weak and lower. The demand was local, as shippers are holding off until the market becomes settled. We note sales of 5,800 doz at 16c; 25 cases and 2,000 doz at 15½c; 2,800 doz at 15c.

FEATHERS—The receipts are very light and there is a good demand for prime live geese feathers, which are very firm. Chicken feathers are quiet and steady. We repeat: Prime live geese at 70c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 77½@80 for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, good grades, 45@63c; common do, 25@46c; chicken, 5@8c.

FISH—Business in this department was only fair and former quotations were unchanged. Cod is easier. Other fish remain firm. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $5.00@5.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—No new features were developed in connection with this market. Domestic fruits remain dull and good request and firm. Foreign descriptions are in good request and firm. We now quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10½c; raisins, $2.65@2.75; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6½@8c; Western do, 5@6½c; Southern do, 4½@6½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 12@13c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are in good supply, and weak; though strictly choice lots are steady at $3.50@3.75 per brl, and car loads at $3.00. Lemons are now quoted at $5.50@6.50. Only fancy fruit would command higher prices. Oranges are unchanged. Following are the prices current: Apples, common to fair, $1.25@2.75; good to choice, $3.00@3.75 per brl, from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@13.00 per brl; common do at $5.00@9.00; lemons at $5.50@6.50 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $5.00@5.50; Palermo do, per box, $3.50@4.00; Messina do, $4.00@5.50. Havana oranges, $13.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—There was more doing in this market to-day, the small order business exhibiting a noticeable increase. The movement was not active, however, and the advance in certain lines of goods, which for some time past has seemed imminent, has not yet taken place. All staple articles and most side goods are firmly held. We repeat our quotations of yesterday:

BI-CARB SODA—6@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32@33c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice do, 24@24½c; prime Rio, 23¼@24c; good do, 23½@23½c; common do, 22@22½c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 23@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24¾c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@23¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8@9½c; Louisiana, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¼@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12¾@12¾c; A, standard, 11¾@11½c; do No. 2, 11¼@11⅜c; B, 11¼@11½c; extra C, 11¼@11¼c; C, No. 2, 10¾@11c; yellow C, 10½@10¾c; choice brown, 10½@10¾c; prime do, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@10½c; do prime, 9¾@10c; do, fair, 9¼@9½c; common, 8½@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@8½c; German mottled, 7¼@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—A slightly increased inquiry existed for this staple, and the prevalent feeling seemed a trifle firm, though nominally prices were unchanged. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.00; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.50@14.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were moving on a liberal scale at the annexed quotations: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@10¾c; green calf, 17@18c; veal kip, 14c; dry calf, 26c; dry kip, 22c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 12c; deacon skins, 50@65c; grubby, scored, cut or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

HOPS—Choice comb sells readily, but there is very little offering. Strained is dull. We again quote: Choice comb, 25@28c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

HOPS—Were quiet and firm. Dealers do not anticipate a very active demand until the summer brewing commences. The extent of the damage to the hop plants in Wisconsin by frost is not yet known, but is said to be considerable. We repeat: Prime to choice Western at 40@48c; fair to good, 33@38c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—Merchants report a fair trade. All imported stock is quite firm. Common bar is unchanged. Prices range as follows:

Iron	4 5-10@4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 @ 6 8-10	rates
Plate iron	7 @ 7½	rates
Russia iron	20@21c	⅌ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	17½ @18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21 @22	rates
English spring steel	11 @12½c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—The inquiry for leather was again reported fair, and the firm tone so long a feature of the market is still prevalent. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	33@ 53
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 34
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.50
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.35
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1.10@ 1.65

LUMBER—There was a moderate inquiry for lumber at the yards. Hardwood is dull and weak, but without quotable change. We repeat:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@15.50
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@22.00
Pickets, square	12.00@14.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00@25.00
Lath	3.75
Lath, on track	3.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in, grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 63
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS STOCK—Were active and firm. Prices range as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11¾c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6¼c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7¼@7¾c.

NAILS—Are in continued good demand on both local and interior account. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d, do, fine, $8.50; 2d, do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were in moderate request and steady. We repeat:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20 @ 22
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	16 @ 17
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00 @6.50
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	5.50 @6.00

OILS—Lard, linseed, whale, and indeed nearly every article in the subjoined list was firmly held, while in the first two mentioned articles the tendency was to advance. Trade was reported good for the season. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 19½c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 21@22c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were moving on a liberal scale, both on local and interior accounts, and the general market presented a firm tone. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

PIG IRON—The condition of the pig iron market was unchanged. A fair number of orders were placed at the quoted prices:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	61.00
Massillon	61.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—Sells readily on arrival at the full prices of yesterday. Turkeys, live, are quotable at 15@16c, and dressed at 16@18c; chickens at $4.50@5.00. We note sales of 500 lbs choice dressed turkeys at 18c; 550 lbs do at 17c; 150 lbs at 16c; 2 coops live at 16c; 12 doz fancy chickens at $5.50; 25 doz at $5.00; 12 doz at $4.50; 8 coops do at $4.75.

POTATOES—There were more offering, but the demand for shipment continues good, and for choice lots former prices were fully sustained. Sales include 1 car extra peachblows at 63c; 1 car choice do at 61c; 6 cars in bulk and 2 in bags at 60c; 1 car do at 59c; 1 car fair do at 55c, on track; 2 cars at 60c; 2 cars white at 35c, delivered.

SALT—The average demand exists, at the prices given below: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.40; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25@2.50; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in moderate demand at the annexed quotations:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.50

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9¼	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Clover was in better request and firmer; sales were made at $4.60@4.75, prime quotable at about $4.70. Timothy was slow at $2.85@3.35. Hungarian and millet were held firmly; the former is quotable at $1.25 for choice, and millet at 80c@$1.00. Flax was nominal at $1.90@2.00. We note sales of 180 bags prime timothy at $3.30; 19 bags do at $3.25; 205 bags fair at $3.10; 29 bags common at $2.85; 22 bags choice clover at $4.75; 20 bags do prime at $4.70; 6 bags do fair at $4.60; 56 bags choice Hungarian at $1.25.

TEAS—The tea trade was satisfactorily active, and all fine goods were firm. No changes were made in the quotations: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.20; common to fine old Hyson, 70c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Business was quiet at former quotations. We repeat our list:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Continues dull, with little or no change in prices, though the tendency is downward: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—Remains dull and weak. We repeat:

Tub, washed, extra medium	55@58c
Tub, washed, fair to do	51@56c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	51@53c
Fleece, washed, X, light	48@50c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	47@50c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	40@45c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	25@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	28@31c
Super, pulled	42@45c
Extra, pulled	42@45c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

WOODENWARE AND BROOMS—Are in good demand. Prices rule steady as given below: Two-hoop pails, $2.50 per doz; 3-hoop do, $2.75; 3-hoop dairy, $4.25; extra do, $4.75; extra cheese tubs, $13.50; No. 1 tubs, $11.50; No. 2 do, $10.00; No. 3 do, $9.00; tubs, 3 in nest, $2.65; keelers, 5 in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, plain, $3.75 per doz; do, iron bound, $4.50; peck measures, plain, $2.50; do, iron bound, $3.75; churns, No. 1, $11.00; do, No. 2, $10.00; do, No. 3, $9.00; do, No. 4, $8.00, per doz; headed clothes pins, $1.10@1.25 per box; washboards, $2.25@2.50 per doz; barrell covers, $2.50@2.50; kannakins, $3.00@3.50 per rack; butter tubs, oak, 3 in nest, $1.55; do, ash, 2 in nest, $1.10; broom handles, $12.00@16.00 per m; No. 1 brooms, $2.75; do, No. 2, $2.25@2.50; do, common, $1.75@2.00.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Were in active demand. We continue to quote:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk
Boston and New England	$.70	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Albany	.60	1.20	60	70
Buffalo	.35	70	35	40
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C	.68	1.38	68	78
Alexandria, Va	.78	1.56	..	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Detroit	.22½	.45	22½	27½
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	32½
Cincinnati, Columbus	.25	.50	25	....
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O	.40	.80	40	45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va	.69	1.86	..	....
Wilmington, N. C	.85	1.59	..	....
Charleston, S. C	.85	1.70	..	....
Savannah, Ga	.85	1.70	..	....
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54	..	....

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 11.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,762	17,835	361
Tuesday	3,807	11,994	1,030
Wednesday	2,449	11,393	979
Thursday	2,243	11,327	1,014
Friday	1,400	7,600	600
Total	13,661	60,149	3,984

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,541	9,785	....
Tuesday	2,035	8,039	....
Wednesday	851	6,210	1,256
Thursday	3,042	8,763	....
Total	7,469	32,697	1,256

CATTLE—The market was active and stronger. The unexpected falling off in the arrivals (only about 1,400 head were received), coupled with the more cheering tone of advices from the seaboard, encouraged shippers, and that class of buyers competed briskly for the better grades of stock on sale, thus enabling sellers to realize at better prices than prevailed earlier in the week, when there was nothing resembling activity in the demand from any source. Good to choice shipping cattle, of which the supply, comparatively, was light, commanded a strong ½c advance, sales making at $5.00@5.50 for well matured steers of from 1,150 to 1,300 lbs average, and at $5.75@6.10 for choice qualities of heavier average. A few extra were taken at higher figures, Denny & Redmond obtaining $6.50 for 27 head averaging $1,562 lbs. Butchers and feeders also bought more freely, and, by the close of trade, the pens contained but little unsold stock that was at all suited to the wants of the trade. Stock steers were salable at $3.60@4.60 for common to good thrifty lots, while butchers' stuff sold anywhere from $3.00@3.50 for inferior, to $5.00 for prime lots. The market closed firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.10
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.60@4.60
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.50@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.50@4.00
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.25@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
50 good steers	1,242	$5.40
32 good steers	1,268	5.40
14 oxen	1,700	5.60
18 stock steers	1,094	4.70
48 Texas steers	1,143	4.35
44 Texas steers	1,038	4.35
50 Texas steers	1,055	4.35
21 choice steers	1,347	6.00
45 choice steers	1,273	5.75
19 good steers	1,254	5.70
15 cows	996	4.37½
15 choice steers	1,315	6.10
12 medium steers	1,148	5.12½
18 medium steers	1,078	4.80
17 medium steers	1,428	5.20
31 stock steers	1,081	4.50
34 stock steers	1,028	4.12½
10 stock steers	1,137	4.50
35 good steers	1,273	5.40
14 medium steers	1,388	5.25
15 good steers	1,316	5.50
44 medium steers	1,205	5.05
13 good steers	1,258	5.45
13 butchers' steers	1,206	4.75
48 medium steers	1,257	5.20
68 Texas steers	940	4.25
17 medium steers	1,160	5.00
75 medium steers	1,368	5.35
14 butchers' stock	1,263	4.26½
15 good steers	1,456	5.65
35 Texas steers	1,082	4.10
48 Texas steers	1,165	4.50
100 good steers	1,195	5.37½
20 butchers' stock	1,157	4.70
36 fair steers	1,140	5.10
27 extra steers	1,562	6.50
31 choice steers	1,347	6.00
55 good steers	1,187	5.25
19 stockers	822	4.00
18 fleshy steers	1,086	4.70

HOGS—Prices for this class of stock ranged about the same as during yesterday, the difference, if any, being in sellers' favor. Buyers did not seem particularly anxious to invest, and sales dragged more or less from the opening to the close, leaving many in the pens unsold. The reported transactions were at $5.00@5.15 for poor to common, at $5.20@5.25 for medium, and at $5.30@5.35 for choice. Two or three car loads of extra fetched $5.40@5.50. The market closed firmer.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
50	276	$5.30	84	347	$5.15	55	255	$5.20
44	308	5.10	43	169	5.25	43	314	5.20
184	215	5.30	102	203	5.25	51	189	5.15
70	311	5.20	68	148	5.20	69	198	5.20
122	189	5.20	44	308	5.10	56	242	5.40
206	191	5.20	50	276	5.30	57	240	5.30
52	225	5.25	40	117	4.75	62	221	5.10
15	178	5.30	50	215	5.20	79	166	5.25
40	283	5.30	60	199	5.30	57	203	5.25
65	206	5.20	128	189	5.30	48	249	5.20
51	241	5.50	112	189	5.30	58	187	5.25
40	205	5.25	119	224	5.30	56	179	5.25
50	176	5.25	58	263	5.20	57	246	5.30
65	226	5.35	42	310	5.20	43	313	5.25
62	192	5.25	28	313	5.20	62	240	5.10
55	202	5.15	123	206	5.25	150	187	5.25
46	192	5.15	61	236	5.25	29	222	4.35
67	183	5.25	36	657	5.10	62	168	5.25
53	193	5.30	185	180	5.25	57	199	5.25
59	245	5.20	43	204	5.25	35	172	5.25
55	253	5.30	206	189	5.20	101	230	5.25
59	188	5.25	43	291	5.30	62	230	5.20
60	298	5.30	54	200	5.25	64	178	5.30
133	209	5.30	61	265	5.20	46	159	5.20
55	246	5.25	83	285	5.15			

SHEEP—There was only a limited amount of trading in this branch of the market, and prices were simply nominal. Neither shippers nor city butchers operated to any considerable extent. We quote at $3.75@6.25 for poor to choice.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.............April 11.

Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 25 cds wood, 200 m shingles, 100 rolls leather, 200 cds bark.

CLEARED.

Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 2 tcs lard, 40 sks seed, 25 brls sugar, 40 brls crackers, 40 bxs groceries, 20 cases dry goods.

Schr Minerva, Muskegon, light.

Scow R. H. Becker, Grim's Pier, light.

Schr Gazelle, Grand River, light.

LAKE FREIGHTS

were quiet and nominal at 15@16c for corn, and 16@17c for wheat by sail to Buffalo.

THE STRAITS.

The following letter was read on 'Change to-day:

LITTLE TRAVERSE, Mich, April 7.

Charles Randolph, Secretary Board of Trade;

In case the weather continues favorable throughout this month, you may look for the Straits to open full as early as last year. On the 1st inst., we had a heavy fall of very damp snow; 2d, more snow of same sort; 3d, rain; 4th, rain; 5th, damp atmosphere, rain in the morning; 6th, soft; 7th, some rain. Since the 1st inst., I have driven my team about 100 miles on the ice, and most of the time the water was fetlock deep. The water has been, and is, making drain-holes through the ice. To-day, I have driven from Cross Village, and found the ice considerably honey-combed. We have not had a night this month, so far, to freeze. The ice is growing thinner rapidly. Ice about two feet thick in Lake Michigan, where it is not piled up. Yours truly, CHARLES DAVIDSON.

ITEMS.

A steamer of the Northern Transportation Line is to leave Detroit for Chicago on Monday or Tuesday next, and it is expected a steamer will leave here for Detroit the last of next week.

—The tug Union, which had her stem badly injured in breaking the ice last winter, is now in Bates' dry-dock undergoing repairs.

—The schooner Game-Cock, which was injured in entering the harbor last Wednesday, is being put in order at Miller's dock.

—The Pamlico is also being repainted and otherwise put in readiness for the coming season.

—The schooner Alice has been brought into Detroit by the steamer Riverside. The damage caused by scuttling her is trifling.

—The schooner City of Sheboygan lies anchored about nine miles eastward of Point au Pelee Island, with part of a crew on board. She has dragged her anchors since last fall a distance of forty miles. The ice in that vicinity is broken up, and she will be brought to Detroit soon.

—The steamer St. Joseph, recently of Chicago, will in future ply on the Cleveland, Detroit, Saginaw, and Tawas route.

—The schooner Aldebaran, of Buffalo, lying in the Exchange Elevator Slip at Milwaukee, was struck by lightning, and the foremast was split from the top to the deck.

—The Erie & Western Transportation Company have purchased of J. M. Hutchinson, of Buffalo, the schooner Annie Sherwood for $45,000.

—A scow has arrived at Detroit from Toledo, sailing the entire distance.

—The schooner Enterprise was launched from Allan & Co.'s ship-yard, at Milwaukee, on the 9th inst. The Enterprise is not new, but has been thoroughly repaired and enlarged. Her dimensions are as follows: 122 feet length; 10 feet depth of hold; 26½ feet width; 15,000 bushels of wheat capacity. Her tonnage is 207 tons, and when entirely completed will cost $10,000. She will be commanded by Capt. John Power, of Racine, and will ply in the lake grain trade.

—A schooner for the lumber trade has been completed at Eastmanville, on the Grand River. She will carry about 200,000 feet of lumber.

—The tug Hunter, at Muskegon, has been condemned. A new hull is being built for her machinery by Messrs. Campbell & Kingsbury.

—A vessel of fifty feet keel and proportionate beam and hold is being completed at Ludington.

—At Mount Clemens, in the yard of Mr. John A. S. Anden, a barge of the following dimensions is being built, viz.: Length, 122 feet over all; width, 24½ feet; depth of hold, 9 feet. The barge is being built by T. W. Snook, Esq., of that place, and it is expected to have her ready to launch by the 1st of June next. She is to be used in the lumber trade, and is already engaged for the coming season to carry lumber from Au Sable to Detroit.

—The Milwaukee tug fleet consists of the J. J. Hagerman, Starke Brothers, W. K. Muir, American Eagle, J. B. Merrill, G. W. Tift, E. L. Anthony, and Ida H. Lee. All of our tugs, except the Dick Davis, have, during the past winter, passed into the hands of the Starke Brothers, James B. Merrill, and Capt. John Fitzgerald, of whom the latter will be in command of the fleet.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—The Lighthouse Board has ordered that "a fixed white light be exhibited temporarily at Green Island, Lake Erie, until certain repairs to the revolving machinery belonging to that light can be completed."

—A dispatch from Grand Haven says the Leviathan is working at the wrecked schooner Delaware.—*Cleveland Herald.*

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $33. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's office, N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

Just published, "The Trip to Europe," a Magazine of Information for Ocean Travellers. Can be had free of charge on application, or sent by mail on receipt of three cent stamp.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

New York and Glasgow via Londonderry.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Martin's Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons.........Wednesday, May 7.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, June 4.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, June 18.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

Steerage office, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

ALLAN LINE

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

First-class Steamships, Unsurpassed for Speed and Comfort, running on the Shortest Sea Routes between

EUROPE AND AMERICA!

RATES OF PASSAGE:

CABIN as low as by any other FIRST-CLASS LINES. Return tickets at great reduction. STEERAGE Tickets either to or from Europe, also at lowest rates, and through to points in the West lower than by other lines.

RATES OF FREIGHT:

Tariff arranged on all classes Merchandise from Liverpool or Glasgow THROUGH to Chicago. For other information, or freight contracts, apply at the Company's Office, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st.

ALLAN & CO., Agents.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:
CITY OF BRISTOL.........Thursday, April 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, April 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.........Thursday, April 17, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.........Saturday, April 19, 9 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $85 and $100 Gold.

Steerage, to British Ports.........$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports.........35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports.........38.00 Currency.

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent, 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

White Star Line.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world. OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC. 5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 86 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LARGREGEN, Agent.

GETTYSBURG WATER.

GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER.

The United States Dispensatory, the authorized record of our Materia Medica, classes this water with the most renowned Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It far excels any other known in its self-preserving properties. It does not deteriorate by bottling and keeping. It has never been claimed for any other mineral water the power to dissolve the urates, or so-called chalk formations in the body or on the limbs and joints. This the Gettysburg Katalysine Water has done in hundreds of instances. Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally have all yielded to its influence. It has restored Muscular Power to the paralytic, cured Abdominal Dropsy, and given healthy action to the Torpid Liver. It has cured Chronic Diarrhoea, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. All these by the bottled water. It is a powerful antidote for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and relieves the Head almost immediately. Pamphlets containing a history of the Spring, reports from eminent Physicians and medical writers, marvelous and well-attested cures, and testimonials from distinguished citizens, will be furnished and sent by mail on application to WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Ag'ts, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gettysburg Spring Co.

For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, BUCK & RAYNER, and druggists generally.

MISCELLANEOUS.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils.

CORNS!

DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES. The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second-st., Philadelphia. D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.

☞ For sale by Grocers and Druggists.

NOTICE.

FLAG POLES, of all sizes, ready made or made to order. White Ash Poles, of all sizes, always on hand. Orders left with GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 205 and 207 South Water-st., will receive prompt attention.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 158 WASHington-st.:
Jackson-st., fine manufacturing property, being 180x190 feet, south front, between Desplaines and Halsted-sts.
Harrison-st., 3 new 2-story frame houses, east of Leavitt-st., on easy terms.
South Sangamon-st., 75x125 feet, with 2 2-story and basement brick houses between Adams and Jackson-sts.
Chicago-av., 3 lots between Lincoln and Robey-sts.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 158 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, 50x120, ON COTTAGE Grove-av., near Thirty-first-st.; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS—EACH 25X125 FEET, FRONTing on Monroe and Adams-sts., near Kedzie-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NO. 159 PEORIA-ST., BETWEEN Monroe and Adams-sts., two-story frame, with barn; lot 50 feet front, at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., 100 FEET WEST OF Paulina-st., 25x130 feet. Will sell cheap, if taken soon. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—SEMINARY-AV.—2-story frame house, brick foundation, brick barn; east front; with lot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 506 Michigan-av. Possession given May 1. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE TWO-STORY and basement brick house, with all modern improvements, bay-window, etc., 1265 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st.; brick barn and carriage-house attached. Apply at the house, or at the office, 4 Wabash-av. CHAS. V. MARSH.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE ON South Hoyne-st., near Adams; lot, 48x125. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS ON BLUE ISLAND-av., south of Twenty-second-st., and cheap residence lots adjacent to the same. S. J. WALKER, 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSES AND GOOD LOTS ON Jackson and Adams-sts., cheap and on easy terms. Address M. EALLY, Builder, 1091 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., 100 FEET NORTH OF Twenty-ninth-st.; lot 50x178½ feet. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MONTANA-ST., NEAR SEMINARY-av., 2-story frame house, brick foundation; lot 30x125. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSES ON ASHland-av.; 3 stories and cellar, $16,000, $17,000, and $20,000; smaller house taken in part payment for one. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, AND TERMS to suit, five marble-front houses, Nos. 76 to 84 Park-av.; finest houses west of Union Park; have all modern improvements. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR ROBEY, brick house, 2-stories and basement, 14 rooms, $11,000; easy terms.
Paulina-st., near Adams, brick house, 2-stories and basement, 10 rooms; cheap for large cash payment.
HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE ON PARK-AV., has every convenience and will be sold low. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-ST., EAST OF Page, lot 44x133; if sold immediately can be had at a bargain. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON ELLIS-av., second door south of Brook-st. (Fortieth), containing all modern improvements, with first-class barn; lot 60x180 feet to 20-foot alley. Inquire on the premises, or at office of BONFIELD & SWEZEY, 49 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE, ON Erie-st., between Robey and Hoyne, with lot; terms easy. Inquire of owner, S. M. MILLARD, 135 South Clark-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NO. 1499—TWO-STORY frame house, brick basement, 9 or 10 rooms; lot 33x125, $8,000.
Indiana-av., No. 1289—Two-story frame house, 10 rooms, $7,000. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS FOR MANUFACTURING PURposes, with first-class dock facilities and track connections with all railroads entering the city. S. J. WALKER, 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON THE N. E. CORNER OF Halsted and Fifty-ninth-sts. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, 164 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NO. 214 PORTLAND-AV. for sale on monthly payments. House and lot on Wabpansah-av., between State-st. and Wabash-av. Inquire of R. SMITH, Room 1, corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—A SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, 20x44, newly painted and grained, and lot 24x124 to alley; price, $2,600, $1,000 cash, balance to suit. Apply on the premises, 300 Rebecca-st., between Throop and Loomis.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fourth-st., 50x180 feet. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—21 FEET ON NORTH CLARK-ST., near Water.
112 feet on West Randolph-st., near Elizabeth.
50 feet on West Lake-st., near Elizabeth.
112 feet on Lake-st., corner of Ada.
40 acres adjoining city limits, and near C., B. & Q. R. R. T. LYMAN, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTH HOUSE OF THE NEW marble front block, southeast corner North Dearborn and Maple-sts.; 3 stories and basement, finished in best manner. F. C. TAYLOR, 210 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, FIRST-CLASS brick house with all modern improvements, on corner Webster-av. and Dayton-st. Inquire of H. H. GAGE, corner Webster-av. and Fremont-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE BASEMENT cottage and lot, No. 308 Thirty-third-st., one block west of State-st.; 7 rooms, closets, and water, with new barn. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE TEN (10) ACRE TRACT, corner of Twenty-second-st. and Western-av., suitable for sub-dividing. S. J. WALKER, 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, AND BELOW ITS value if sold to-day, 25x125 feet on Warren-av., just west of Western-av. Inquire at 50 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—100x175 FEET ON Wabash-av., corner of Forty-second-st., east front. Inquire of M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSES:
Centre-av., near Tyler-st., 2 stories and basement.
Marshfield-av., near Tyler-st., 2 stories and basement; well located lots, outside fire limits, taken in part payment.
Wood-st., near VanBuren, 2 stories, $4,500.
Campbell-av., corner Wilcox-st., 1½ stories, $4,000; and one on adjoining lot, $3,800.
HENRY WALLER, Jr., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 179 WALNUT-ST.
Choice brick residence, Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st.
New brick residence, Thirty-first-st., near Wabash-av.
Five lots and good house, West Adams-st.
Stone-front on Colfax-av., south of Thirty-second st.
50x150, Langley-av., south Forty-second-st.
LEVI WING & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., 120 FEET, CORNER Centre-av. Lots on Wilcox-st. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 810 MICHIGAN-av.; all modern improvements; barn and carriage-house, all in complete order. Will sell furnished at a great bargain, or will sell the house without. Price, $14,000. Apply on premises, or to E. M. CANNON, at Board of Trade.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front house, 1026 Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st. Has all modern improvements. Apply to FERD. W. PECK, No. 8 Nixon's building.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—CALUMET-AV., NEAR Twenty-second-st., marble front 3-story and basement, 17 rooms, all modern improvements, front and stone steps, balcony, fence, and walks, barn 25x40 feet, $30,000; easy terms. If not sold by May 1 will rent, furnished, $3,600. Address K 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE NORTHWESTERN CAR-shops, two blocks. EDWARD C. WALLER, 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—50x160 FEET on Prairie-av., near Forty-sixth-st. This avenue is 100 feet wide, is covered with broken stone, and has a double row of large elms from the city limits to the park. GEORGE A. EMERY, 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—50x164, INDIANA-AV., NEAR THIRTY-third-st., Wentworth tract, east front, cheap for cash. HENRY L. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—$7,500, LOCATED 13 ABERDEEN-ST., Frame house of 10 good rooms, besides the bath-room. Within twenty minutes' walk of the centre of the city. Inquire at house, or at 267 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE IN FINE LOcality, West Side; good stable and large lawn. The whole is nearly new, and strictly first-class. House large, and contains all modern improvements. Also, a very fine horse, harness, phaeton and top buggy. Address D 38, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—200 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., WITH east front, north of Thirty-ninth-st. A. J. AVERELL, 29 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ON THE AVENUE, NEAR Twenty-sixth-st., marble front house, 14 rooms, all modern improvements; good barn. A. C. ODELL, Room 18, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS ON PAULINA-ST. and Hermitage-av., near Harrison. EDWARD C. WALLER, 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 66 FEET, north of Thirty-ninth-st. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—105 FEET ON WINCHESTER-AV., south of Harrison-st., $2,000; very cheap; must be sold. HAIR & CO., Room 36, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, WITH 30-FOOT lot, No. 128 Oakley-st., near Fulton, $5,000; easy terms. S. R. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE HOUSES AND LOTS ON THIRty-seventh-st., between Lake and Ellis-avs. Price, $3,000 each, on easy terms. S. R. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT, 125 ON COTTAGE Grove-av. by 120 feet on Woodland Park, on very easy terms. S. R. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON STATE-ST., NEAR Thirty-seventh, $80.
50 feet on Indiana-av., east front, near Thirty-fourth-st., $115.
25 feet on Calumet-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., $125.
30 acres fronting Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, very cheap.
The above pieces are below market price, but must be sold. Terms easy.
J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5, Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND BARN, with lot 48 feet front, No. 126 Warren-av., for $9,500; $3,000 down, balance in 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. Office hours in the forenoon. GEORGE W. NEWCOMB, 221 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CHICAGO-AV., CALIFORnia-av., and Augusta-st.; low prices and easy terms. These are the cheapest lots offered within the city limits this spring. GEORGE H. ROBERT, 158 LaSalle-st., Rooms 8 and 9.

FOR SALE—ON WEST ADAMS-ST., BETWEEN Wood and Paulina-sts., a first-class 2-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements; lot 23x140 and one with lot 22x140. Apply to owners, ILETT & HARTWELL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—23X106, OR 19½X106 FEET ON SHERman-st., near Harrison. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS—WABASH-AV., NEAR Twenty-sixth-st., marble-front.
WEST SIDE—A large brick residence, complete in all its appointments, lot 72 feet front, and very deep, in a desirable neighborhood, and convenient to cars.
LAKE VIEW—A frame dwelling. Terms easy.
Also unimproved lots, some charmingly located.
For sale by BELDEN F. CULVER, 147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ADAMS, JACKSON, AND Van Buren-sts., east of California-av., $900 each; really worth about $1,200. D. WILLIAMS, 125 South Clark-st., Room 11

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO PARTIES OF MODERATE MEANS or incomes looking for homes in a desirable location, convenient to business; we offer cheap lots on South Morgan, Carpenter, Aberdeen, and May-sts., between Fifty-first and fifty-third-sts. This property is situated two blocks from (and inside of) Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, four blocks south of Dexter Park, only 1 mile from State-st. cars, and within 6 blocks of the P. & F. W. R. R. and 3 blocks of Rock Island & Michigan Southern R. R., on which the 25 trains per day, each way, afford quick and convenient facilities for getting to and from business, in either quarter of the city.
These lots we will sell on monthly payments; from parties who build immediately no money required for long time; or we will build to suit purchaser's views, and take pay for house and lot in monthly instalments, with a small down payment.
We show you the property free of expense, and invite inspection. NICHOLS & FITCH, 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 MADISON-ST.:
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
We will offer for a few days some very choice tracts located at and adjoining this charming and rapidly-growing suburb, at prices and terms that must certainly command the attention of buyers.
40 acres in section 8, 37, 14; tracts subdivided; streets open; very convenient to depots.
10 acres in section 8, 37, 14, Hitt's subdivision.
100 acres in N.E. ¼ of section 23, 37, 13.
200 acres in section 23, 37, 13, grove and prairie.
160 acres in section 15, 37, 13.
120 acres in section 24, 37, 13, grove and prairie.
160 acres in section 13, 37, 13, grove and prairie.
80 acres in section 19, 37, 14.
Also several smaller tracts ranging from 2½ to 10 acres.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS—ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride from the depot, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood.
These lots are laid out 50x152 feet on 80 feet streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot.
The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the prices now in this market.
Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or for investment.
Call, for a printed abstract and plot, upon ROBERT GREEN, 49 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY AT HIGHLAND PARK—The most delightfully situated suburb near Chicago, 90 feet above Lake Michigan, abounding in beautiful knolls, ridges, ravines and groves, fine drives, three churches, two schools, elegant new hotel having all modern comforts. We have for sale lots varying in size of from 100 feet front to 5 acres. Also, several handsomely improved places. All of which will be sold upon very easy terms. Will go out any day at 1 o'clock p. m. to show the property. Parties can return at 6:35 p. m. All trains stop each way. KEELER, PLATT & CO., 147 Randolph-st., Real Estate, &c.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PLACES IN Evanston. This place is beautifully situated and complete in all of its details, such as garden, stables, shade trees, &c.
Several houses in North Evanston, on the east side of the railroad, and within three minutes' walk of the depot.
Also, the best lots in Evanston and North Evanston.
Apply to HENRY M. KIDDER, 108 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR ENGLEWOOD, FINE bargain.
40 acres near South Lynne, nearly half price.
Fine marble front, Wabash, near Twenty-fifth; for sale or rent.
100x125 Fiftieth-st., only $17 per foot, on time.
Several lots at Kenwood, only $60 per foot. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY AT NORTH EVanston, 5 acres for $4,500, and 20 acres at $800 per acre. Terms, ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years at 7 per cent. Liberal arrangements will be made with parties who will improve. JOHN CULVER, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—COOK COUNTY acres, $8,000 to $25,000; want residence inside. Extensive estates Central Michigan, fine improvements, 2,600 acres, $20,000 to $120,000; merchandise or business property; will assume. S. W. SEA & CO., 151 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—SEVERAL fine houses, just completed and ready for immediate occupation, on very easy terms. WARREN, KENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—House of 13 rooms and barn, and lot 146x233, at Hinsdale. D. L. & G. W. PERRY, 136 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON HALSTED-ST., FRONTing Normal School. Apply to G. W. MILLER, owner, 88 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN SEC. 12, 36, 13, IN TOWN of Bremen, suitable for subdivision, at a bargain; near R. I. R. R. KEELER, PLATT & CO., 147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Bank.

FOR SALE—4 BLOCKS, ONE ACRE EACH, AT Lawndale, near station.
One half-acre block at Englewood.
40 acres in Sec. 14, 38, 13.
333 acres in Sec. 10, 37, 10.
Sec. 24, 39, 11, and 3, 38, 11.
KEELER, PLATT & CO., Real Estate, 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE, EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, well, orchard, and 1½ acres of elegant land for $3,000, on very easy terms. O. J. STOUGH, 73 and 74 Dearborn-st., corner of Randolph.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—HOUSE, WITH LOT 200 feet front; location very desirable, and terms easy. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN EVANSton lots, 33 feet front by 150 deep, for $250, ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, or $10 monthly; come and see this new subdivision; there is a school-house, depot, and church within 5 blocks, and seven good houses within one block, and improvements are moving right ahead. ROBERT COMMONS, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, ONE OF THE finest places on lake shore; good house, barn; 100x300 feet of land highly improved; fronts park and lake north of hotel—$32,500. ULRICH & BOND, Agents, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, WITH large grounds at $1,500, $1,800, $2,500, $3,500, $4,500, $5,500, and up to $25,000, on any terms desired. The property may be seen by calling on me at my residence in Hinsdale any afternoon. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK—A RARE chance—Just finished, a new "Swiss Gothic" residence containing 11 rooms, bath-room, closets, etc., arranged for gas, hot and cold water, furnaces in or out as desired, brick cellar, furnace room, cistern, well, with plenty of good water, situated on lot 150x200 feet, south front; plenty young trees; two blocks from depot; twelve trains daily, fare low. R. C. HOTCHKISS, Highland Park. Plans at City Clerk's office, Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN FOR CASH, 3¼ ACRES near Brighton. Address X 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HALF ACRE LOTS, WASHINGTON Heights, on hundred-foot avenues, wide alleys, $500, $25 cash, $8 a month, 6 per cent. C. W. DEAN, 133 South Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in the pleasant and healthy town of Geneva. Terms made easy. For particulars address P. O. Box 55, Geneva, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK—Blocks or lots, at low prices; also 20 acres within the corporate limits at a great bargain. S. R. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—10 ACRES, corner of Reuben-st. (Ashland-av.) and Eighty-fourth-st., $1,000 per acre; payable, $2,500 cash and the balance at the end of five years at 8 per cent. Will release half-acre lots, if the purchaser wants to sell again at retail. MATSON HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—6¾ ACRES, FRONTING SOUTH ON Riverside Boulevard, near Lawndale. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 88 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13.
40 acres in Sec 15, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES FRONTING ¼ MILE ON Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard; price low and easy terms. HENRY L. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE LOTS; HIGH STATE OF CULtivation; good dry land; 22 miles from Chicago; on Fort Wayne Railroad; one-fourth mile from Hobart; population, 1,000; price, including city lot, $500; cash, $25; balance, $10 monthly. Office days, Monday and Friday, 9 to 3 o'clock. J. EARLE, Room 3, basement, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES OF SPLENDID LAND FOR subdividing; would take $10,000 worth of inside property in part payment. Call, and we will show a bargain. Have also three and two acres, cheap. J. H. UNDERWOOD, Room 18, 161 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AND LOT, AT OAK Park, 8 miles west of Chicago, on C. & N. W. Railway. Terms easy to suit purchaser. Apply to H. Schroeder, 140 North Union-st.

FOR SALE—1,320 ACRES HIGH, ROLLING LAND; good scenery, river; pleasant location for suburban town; surrounded by good farms; Liverpool Railroad crossing in centre; all trains stop; Chicago, 28 miles; $40 per acre. Office days, Monday and Friday, 9 to 3 o'clock. J. EARLE, Room 3, basement, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRE-LOTS, NEW COTTAGE ON each; half improved; good, dry land; some timber; at Hobart Station; Chicago, 32 miles. Price, $70 per acre; terms easy. Office days, Fridays and Mondays. J. EARLE, Room 3, basement 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT AUSTIN—Lots or blocks at West Forty-eighth-st., close to the new car-shops of the C. & N. W. R. R. Lots on easy terms, and help to build. Also 20 acres just west of Irving Park, very cheap, only $600 per acre. CRAFTS & SNOW, 14 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE LOTS AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD near the depot and fronting the boulevard; will sell on 5 years' time; no payment down if purchaser will build immediately. MATSON HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5 ACRE BLOCKS AT SOUTH ENGLEwood, near the depot, and on the corner Centre-av. and Eighty-seventh-st.; terms 1-5 cash, and the balance at the end of 5 years at 8 per cent. Will sell 20 acres on the same terms, and with parties wanting to subdivide will agree to release half acre lots at a time. MATSON HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON LAUGHTON-ST., NEAR Western-av.; this property is located near McCormick's Reaper-Factory and Blue Island-av., and is rapidly increasing in value. WING & FARLIN, 68 E. Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HOUSES AND LOTS near Hyde Park depot and the Lake; also fine building lots in same vicinity. Will take parties wishing to buy to look at the property at any time. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A VERY NICE NEW house with all modern improvements at Hinsdale; fine grounds, near depot. Apply at my office, 3 West Madison-st. J. NOTTINGHAM.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN Cook County, of about 400 acres, suitable for raising grain or stock; well watered and good improvements; 17 miles from Chicago, and 2 miles from Desplaines. For further particulars call and see the owner at Dickson & Cooper's, 173 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY IN SECTIONS 22, 27, and 28, Town 39, Range 13, and at Riverside and Hinsdale. Also, a very choice property near Western and Ogden-avs., east of Douglas Park. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 166 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN THE NEIGHBORhood of Washington-st., west of Union Park—prefer on Warren or Park-avs.—ten-room house and lot, with barn, for about $8,000. Address H 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—I HAVE AN ALL CASH CUSTOMER for a residence in good location. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE PORK HOUSE FOR SALE, IN THE CITY of Louisiana, Pike Co., Missouri, 117 miles above St. Louis, on the Mississippi River, with all the necessary arrangements for the pork business, smoke-house, etc. with three acres of ground attached. This is a rare chance for any party desirous of going into the pork and provision business, as the surrounding country is well stocked with hogs, and a ready market for the sale of the product either in St. Louis or Chicago. For further particulars, apply to GILBERT PRYOR & CO., Provision Brokers, No. 156 East Washington-st.

A MACHINE SHOP CONTAINING ONE 10-HORSE stationary engine, planer, lathes, drills, and all the necessary accompaniments of tools, in first-class running order, for sale, lease, or exchange. Also, buildings in good condition, situate in the southwestern part of the city, doing a good paying business; good chance; only part cash required. Reason for selling, having another large business requiring all our attention. For information inquire of CLARK, RAFFIN & CO., Ætna Foundry, corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

ANY PERSON WELL POSTED IN THE FRUIT business, having means enough to fit up in good style for that purpose, can hear of a first-class opportunity by applying at FARMER BROS., Restaurant, 89 South Clark-st.

A COPPER DISTILLERY, WITH FIXTURES COMplete, for sale at a bargain. Capacity of still, 600 gallons. Address E 82, Tribune office.

A GREAT BARGAIN—PAINT SHOP, WITH LADders, tools, brushes, signs, &c., &c., for sale. No reasonable offer refused. Address 386 P. O. city.

A SMALL HOTEL FOR SALE—I WILL SELL, AT A bargain, the furniture and fixtures of the Eagle Hotel, opposite Northwestern depot. This is an old stand, and is doing a good business. Everything is in good running order. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply on the premises, No. 80 West Water-st.

A GOOD CLEAN STOCK OF CLOTHS AND DRY goods for sale or exchange for unincumbered Chicago city property. Amount, $8,000. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED BAKERY AND RES-taurant doing a first-class business in best location. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERS PROcured, good openings on hand for men with $300 to $10,000. Worth investigating. J. K. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

CONFECTIONERY AND TOY STORE, ON ONE of the best streets in the city, near a depot, 3 years established, for sale. Rent very cheap, $28 per month, and 2 years' lease. Good reasons given for selling. No one need apply who has not got $600. Address K 8, Tribune office.

CITY WASH-BOARD MANUFACTORY FOR SALE. Partner preferred; good business chance for the right man. Apply to C. MUNN, from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., 81 South Green-st.

CORNER GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE FOR sale, doing a good cash business, in the best location. Apply at 263 West Chicago-av.

FIXTURES, STOCK OF HATS, CAPS, AND gents' furnishing goods for sale, and store for rent; all new and select stock, in one of the best streets of the South Side, where a good business is already established; good reasons given for selling. Call at 398 South State-st.

FIXTURES OF A WELL-LOCATED CIGAR AND tobacco stand for sale. Low rent; good reasons for sale. Address U 86, Tribune office.

GROCERY AND GENERAL MARKET IN A FAST growing part of the city for sale; good cash trade already established; good lease, fine stock and fixtures, at half their value, as parties wish to change their business. Inquire of EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

HOTEL TO RENT—THE WELL-KNOWN CLIFTON House, on the West Side, is for rent, and can be had with all or part of the furniture, as desired; contains 50 good rooms, all in good order; will be leased at lower rent than any other hotel of its capacity in Chicago. Inquire at the hotel. W. A. JENKINS, Proprietor.

IMPORTANT TO ANY ONE DESIROUS OF BUYing a stock of millinery and gents' furnishing goods; for sale cheap for cash. Apply at 351 West Lake-st.

I WILL GIVE THE BEST OFFER IN CHICAGO in the restaurant business with everything furnished complete, including custom, at 61 South Canal-st.

LEASE AND FIXTURES, WITH OR WITHOUT stock, for sale, of an old, and one of the best grocery stores on the South Side. The store has a good cash trade that cannot be taken away from it. Price moderate. No bonus. Apply on premises, 1005 State-st., near Twenty-second-st.

ON ACCOUNT OF POOR HEALTH, I WILL SELL my DRUG STORE; also furniture, piano, &c.; give long lease of store and dwelling. To druggists, physicians, or one wishing a safe, profitable business, this is the best chance ever offered in this city. Terms easy. Address Jr L. WEBSTER, 826 Cottage Grove-av., or see VAN SHAACK, STEVENSON & REED, 92 Lake-st.

RARE CHANCE—A FIRST CLASS BAR AND billiard hall, for sale. Every thing new and in good order. A splendid location. Will be sold cheap to a cash customer. Address R 7, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—GOOD LOCATION, six rooms overhead; lease one year from May 1; cheap rent; good chance for a live man with small capital. Address J R, care of Carrier No. 5.

SHOPS AND MACHINERY OF A FURNITURE MAnufactory for sale or exchange. Would take in exchange house and lot, or lots inside. A good place for some builder. Call at 183 South Clark-st. Room 14.

THE OLDEST GROCERY ON THE WEST SIDE, established in 1853, for sale; wish to retire from business. Apply at 33 West Lake-st. G. JACOBS.

THE BEST GROCERY STORE ON THE NORTH Side, for sale at a great sacrifice if taken this week. S. MATHISON, 59 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well established business, that will pay that amount per month. Call at 116 East Washington-st., Room 38.

$450 WILL BUY GROCERY WITH AN ESTABlished trade; good stand, worth $700. Rent, $18 per month, with lease, at 320 South Desplaines-st.

$1,000—A NOVEL ADVERTISING DEVICE—An enterprising man with this cash wanted at once, in the most attractive and ingenious method. Secured 17 years by patents. Must see a business sign when you don't want to. Entirely new; just the idea wanted, and a fortune in it. Speculators see this chance. State rights for sale. Address with interview, W 30, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE. First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

238 CALUMET-AV.—DAY BOARD, $4.50; BED and board, $6; pleasant rooms; dinner at 6 p. m.; three meals Sundays.

554 WABASH-AV.—FRONT FAMILY ROOMS; also rooms for gentlemen, single or en suite, with board. Day boarders received and references exchanged.

BAYLEY'S HOTEL, 603 STATE-ST.—A FEW MORE first-class boarders wanted.

West Side.

24 BISHOP COURT, 2ND DOOR FROM MADISON st.—Front alcove; finely furnished; also other good rooms, with first-class board; brick house, newly furnished; good table; desirable location.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASANT front room to rent, with board; suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

363 WEST LAKE-ST.—PARTIES WISHING A clean home more than style, can find it on the corner of Ann-st.; the house has shady trees, and a veranda.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE PLEASant room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Some elegant large rooms, with board; house new and modern; location and accommodations No. 1.

JOHNSTON HOUSE—114 AND 116 WEST MADISON-st. Just opened; everything first-class. Pleasant rooms, single or en suite. $2 per day; table board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITH UNEXceptional reference, desires breakfast, tea, and nicely-furnished room, in a strictly private family. Will be permanent and no trouble. Don't care for table variety. Quite particular though as to family and location. State terms. Address L 80, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN COUNTRY OR SUBURBS FOR A family of one or two adults, three children and an infant, for the summer. Address W. O. RITCHIE, 155 Michigan-av.

BOARD—AND SINGLE ROOM IN A PRIVATE family by a young gentleman. Terms must be reasonable. Address, to-day, L 77, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG MEN IN PRIVATE family on Wabash or Michigan-avs., north of Sixteenth-st. Address L 65, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, BOARD and room as soon as possible. Best of references given. Direct to L 94, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PAPER FOR THE UNMARRIED OF AMERICA, the "Matrimonial News," sold by all newsdealers. Send 10 cents for sample copy to P. O. Box 507, Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCE—WANTED TO INVEST $1,000 to $10,000 in any straightforward live thing. Address, with particulars, T 46, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

JOHN MIESEN, NIGHT SCAVENGER; P. O. BOX 61, or 105 West Randolph-st. Solicits orders.

KINDLING WOOD DELIVERED IN ANY PART of the city. Address or call at mill, 36 Ohio-st. DAVID GOODWILLIE.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR PRIVATE, MEDIcal and law libraries, at the Standard Old Book Store. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 214½ East Madison-st., four doors east of Franklin.

QUIGG'S PARLOR SWING IS A USEFUL PRESent for baby. Having a tray in front, obviates dizziness and prevents child from falling out. Sent by express on receipt of price, $4.50. J. F. QUIGG, 223 West Madison-st., Chicago.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL RECEIVE, UNTIL April 20, bids for boring a six-inch artesian well, in the City of Mendota, Ill. Those wishing to take the contract will please send in their bids; stating price per foot for first 300 feet; per foot for first 400 feet; per foot for first 500 feet; per foot for first 600 feet. Bids to include tubeing; also without tubeing. E. A. BOWEN, M. A. MOREY. Parties communicating by letter should address C. H. CRAWFORD, Mendota, Ill.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL. APPLY TO MINER T. AMES & CO., 1 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TICKET TO ST. LOUIS. PIONEER Manufacturing Company, 53 South Canal-st.

2,000 WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C., AT HALF price to pay advances. Old gold, silver, and old watches taken in exchange. J. C. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker, 203 East Madison-st.

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN—A LARGE BAY MARE, 10 years old, weight about 1,200 lbs, with white star in forehead, and small film over left eye; when taken from 167 Washington-st. was harnessed in open buggy, and hitched by iron weight to sidewalk. A reward of $25 will be paid for her recovery, at 1026 Michigan-av.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, AT TWENTY-SECond-st. Station, or on Hyde Park train, ladies' mink collar. Party returning same to 1029 Prairie-av., will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—$10 REWARD—A LADIES' GOLD HUNTing-case watch, on State, between Polk and Harrison. Above reward for return to 386 State-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, A RED CORAL PIN (head) set in gold. Return to W. B. GIBBS, Room 8, 145 Madison-st., and receive reward.

$5 REWARD—LOST—ON MADISON-ST., A ladies' pocketbook. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to the Johnstone House, 114 and 116 West Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 240 ACRES near Elgin, or would exchange for good city property; also for sale, a large brick residence, 16 rooms, in one of our finest suburbs. Address or call 29 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWELFTH-ST., NEAR MICHIGAN-av., 6 new brick houses, low.
Charles-place, 2-story house, cheap.
Cottage Grove, near Twenty-ninth-st., 3 houses arranged in plats, low.
Cottage-place, large house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water; $800 to tenant who can pay $400 in advance; is worth $1,000.
Langley-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., 12-room house, $60.
Franklin-st., near Wisconsin, 3 new brick houses, gas fixtures; $300.
Lincoln-st., large house, $60.
Portland-av., 6-room house, $25.
Twenty-seventh-st., 7-room cottage, $35.
Twenty-ninth-st., near Cottage Grove, 6-room house, $40.
West Washington-st., 2-story and basement brick, 11 rooms; $80 per month if tenant will buy $600 worth of furniture, worth $1,000; would readily rent for $1,500.
Western-av., near Monroe-st., 3 houses, $40 and $50, cheap.
Note—Most of the above houses have the modern conveniences. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.: A first-class basement cottage on South Sangamon-st., 9 rooms, bath, hot and cold water; 5 bedrooms; $80 per month.
No. 15 Artesian-av., 9 rooms, $40.
Two-story house, 6 rooms, Adams-st., near Campbell-av., $50.
No. 26 West Harrison-st., 6 rooms, $30.
Corner Thirty-first-st. and Calumet-av., 10 rooms, $35.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-third-st., cottage 9 rooms, and furniture for sale, which is entirely new and first-class. To a party going to housekeeping this is a chance seldom offered. Will rent for 4 years. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE, ON THE AVENUES:
Michigan-av., elegant stone-front, $150.
Prairie-av., octagon stone-front, $150.
Michigan-av., elegant marble, $150.
Wabash-av., near Twelfth, 15 room marble, $200.
Board of four wanted towards rent.
S. MEARS, Owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., BETWEEN TWELFTH and Thirteenth-sts., two-story and basement stone front house, 12 rooms, furnace, &c. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON WEST Washington-st., and new furniture for sale at a great sacrifice. MERRILL & ENGLE, Room 6, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—3 BRICK HOUSES, 2-STORY AND basement each, being Nos. 600, 602, and 604 West Adams-st.; also No. 10 Langley-st., being a 2-story and basement brick. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE CORNER Washington and Halsted-sts., 17 rooms; can be occupied for business or a first-class private hotel. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, LARGE, NEW, MODERN house at Maywood, near depot, 11 rooms, stone cellar and cistern, large lot; 30 minutes from Wells-st. depot, hourly trains after May 1. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—IN NORTH DIVISION, SOUTHWEST corner of Belden-av. and Halsted-st., large 2-story and brick basement house of eight rooms, with modern improvements. Dining-room and kitchen on main floor. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Nixon's Building, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF two-story house No. 466 South Morgan-st., containing 6 rooms, &c., with furniture for sale at a bargain. Apply on premises, or to HARTMANN & QUINN, Room 10, No. 28 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TO SIX AMERICANS—A HANDSOME row of six new cottages inside old city limits; $200 for the first month, and $40 or $50 every month thereafter until $2,200 is paid, when you can all become your own landlords; near corner Thirty-fifth-st., or Douglas-place and Western av., near depot and junction of two railroads, besides horse-cars and busses will run within three blocks of the property during the year, or money refunded. Apply to J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, TWO-story and basement brick house, elegantly located on the lake shore, south of Douglas-place, 10 rooms, water and gas. Address J, 367 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS, NEARLY NEW 1½-story cottage, $40 per month; furniture for sale, $700; possession May 1, or sooner. Apply on premises, 249 Douglas-place.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 3-STORY AND BASEment marble front dwelling No. 12 Eldridge-court; rent $1,800 a year. Also 2-story frame dwelling No. 297 Michigan-av. Apply to J. C. FARRINGTON, office of Geo. C. Clarke, 3 and 4 Bryan Block. Rent $1,500 a year.

TO RENT—MAY 1, A TWO-STORY HOUSE CONtaining 7 large rooms, very conveniently located in the West Division. Would prefer an American family. Rent only $40. Address Z 56, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MAY 1, CHOICE RESIDENCE WITH barn, No. 79 Warren-av. E. H. CUMMINGS, 182 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSES 392 AND 396 WEST Taylor-st., corner of Aberdeen, 8 rooms in each, with bath room, furnace, gas, etc.; good barns. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block, northwest corner Madison and Market-sts.

TO RENT—1029 MICHIGAN-AV.; $1,400 PER ANnum.
1033 Michigan-av.; $1,400 per annum.
134 Stanton-av.; $420 per annum.
150 Stanton-av.; $420 per annum.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, DOUBLE lot, and good barn. Apply on premises, 214 Sampson-st., near Ashland-av.

TO RENT—SIX ROOM COTTAGES ON TWENTY-seventh-st., between Gardner-st. and Stewart-av.; at $20 per month. W. T. NOBLE & CO., 76 VanBuren.

TO RENT—ELEGANT COTTAGE NO. 962 FULTON-st.; water; rent $30 to responsible tenant. D. HARRY HAMMER, Attorney, 108 Madison-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 456 WEST INDIANA-ST., and also several other houses on West Side. W. WALLER, No. 8, 320 State-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON MICHIGAN-av., near Sixteenth-st.; marble-front, basement, and three stories; all modern improvements; possession May 1; rent, $2,000. Apply to H. W. CLARKE, No. 2 Oriental Building, 120 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble front house, 633 West Washington-st.; 12 rooms; all the modern improvements; rent, $1,500 per year; furniture for sale at a great bargain, almost new. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—2 LARGE DWELLINGS, NOS. 746 AND 748 Michigan-av. The houses are connected, and filled with first-class boarders. Part of the furniture for sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BASEMENT BRICK house; small amount of furniture, nearly new, for sale at a bargain. Immediate possession. 855 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE, 38 NORTH BUCKER-ST.; also the 2-story house 38 Walnut-st., and a suite of 6 or 7 rooms at 425 May-st., second door from Twelfth. Apply at 457 Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE 1104 Indiana-av., on 8 years' leased ground; no ground rent the first year; price, $1,500; $500 cash, balance monthly. M. C. BALDWIN, 84 and 86 LaSalle, Room 24.

TO RENT—224 PARK-AV., 2-STORY FRAME, WITH barn. PLINY B. SMITH, Room 22, 162 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY OF FOUR PERsons, owning a marble front house on avenue south of Twenty-second-st., wish to rent to small and responsible family who would board owners. For particular call on S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT EVANSTON, with garden well stocked with fruits and flowers. Barn, stables, etc. This house is pleasantly situated in the shade of full-grown oak trees, near the lake, and within 2 minutes' walk of the depot. Apply to H. M. KIDDER, 108 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A DRY AND DESIRABLE BASEMENT at 101 East Harrison-st., of 3 rooms and closets, suitable for small family and business, or shop in front room. Rent $25 per month; also front room above basement to rent. Apply on premises, to Dr. JORDAN.

TO RENT—TWO BRICK HOUSES, CORNER OF Throop and Van Buren-sts.; one possession given immediately, and one May 1. Inquire at 138 Throop-st., before 11 a. m.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, MICHIGAN-AV., near corner Sixteenth-st., modern improvements; 12 rooms. Inquire of L. A. HATHAWAY, 314 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE. Inquire at 926 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE city, low to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT HOUSE, Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, No. 132 Vincennes-av.; modern improvements; bath; elegant neighborhood. Inquire at 14 South Green-st.

TO RENT—BY THE OWNER—2-STORY BRICK house, 12 rooms, No. 836 West Monroe-st. Barn and large lot; $100. Also, No. 37 Myrick-av., 2-story house, 12 rooms, and barn—$60. W. M. TRUE, Room 12 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—NO. 927 WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts., two-story frame, with store front, suitable for furnishing goods or millinery. Will let store separate if wished. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, ON WABASH-AV., just south of Eighteenth-st., in east front brick house, furnished or unfurnished rooms, on 1st, 2d, and 3d floors; also, front basement to rent. For particulars inquire at 393 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AT 221 THIRTIETH-ST., TWO BLOCKS west of State, 3 large rooms, clothespresses, and pantry, genteelly furnished for housekeeping, for gentleman and wife only; furnace, bathroom with hot and cold water, and some attendance from a servant. $30 per month, semi-monthly in advance.

TO RENT—86 NORTH GREEN-ST., NEAR MADIson-st., 5 rooms—$30 per month.

TO RENT—THE UPPER FLOOR, CONSISTING OF 6 rooms, with water, 1 block from Van Buren-st. cars. Inquire on the premises, 703 Tyler-st.

TO RENT—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, 3 OR 10 NICE, pleasant rooms, corner of Twelfth and Clinton-sts.; water and gas. E. MARKS, 198 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, suitable for gentlemen, in a private family. Also small barn. References exchanged. Apply at 273 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS IN BRICK building, well lighted, in central location, with steam power if wanted. Apply at No. 11 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or separately, in Parker Block, northeast corner of Madison and Halsted-sts. Entrance 62 South Halsted, office Room 42.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT SUITE of rooms to gentleman at 231 West Monroe-st., near Sangamon.

MUSICAL.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS ARE FOR SALE only by W. W. KIMBALL.

ONE CABINET PIPE ORGAN, TWO BANKS OF keys, eight stops, at a bargain. W. W. KIMBALL, Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st., Chicago.

PIANOS—200 NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR sale or to rent. W. W. KIMBALL, Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS HAVE BEEN awarded 150 first premiums; new prices; new catalogues. W. W. KIMBALL, Wholesale Agent.

20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS, NEARLY NEW; prices from $150 to $450; with a variety of organs at greatly reduced rates, previous to our removal to the corner of State and Adams-sts. W. W. KIMBALL.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN ALL LOCAtions, low, to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR STORAGE—WEST SIDE, IN the immediate vicinity of Canal and Washington-sts., a stone building, containing three lofts suitable for heavy business, such as hardware, oil, wool, etc. Address B 68, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, ROOM 40X100 OR OF smaller sizes to suit, at SHERWOOD'S School Furniture Factory, 103 and 105 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD LOFTS, at reasonable rates, at No. 40 South Water-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. Inquire for particulars, at 318 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A STORE ON STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer Hotel; also, offices above, and lofts, well-lighted; cheap. B. GROSSMAN, 151 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, TWO WELL-lighted rooms; one 50x24, one 40x54, and one store, 20x74, southeast corner of Washington and Jefferson-sts. Inquire of F. W. KRAUSE, basement, 36 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT NO. 76 STATE-ST., WITH vault; second floor, same; loft with elevator. T. LYMAN, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors of No. 60 Lake-st., first door from State. Inquire on first floor of R. C. MACHESNEY.

TO RENT—THE WAREHOUSE, WITH ALL MODern conveniences, located on the northwest corner of Cass and Michigan-sts.; 3 stories and basement; now occupied by H. W. Rogers, Jr.; to rent from May 1. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 428 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LIGHT, PLEASANT OFFICES WITH vaults, in Andrews' Building, corner LaSalle-st. and Arcade-court, suitable for real estate or lawyers; also, hall on 4th floor. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 716 WEST MADISON-ST., southwest corner Honore, a choice and old business location; also dwelling-house with 11 rooms corner of Robey-st. and Southwestern-av.; lot 130x100 feet. FRED DUENSING, No. 716 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES WELL FINISHED AND WELL lighted for $12, $15, and $20 each, at 47 LaSalle-st., within half block of Court-House Square. Apply to WM. H. CONDON, Room 2.

TO RENT—STORE 11 AND 13 MARKET-ST., IN Garrett Building, 46x85. Also, large lofts over corner Lake and Market. Apply to O. LUNT, Room 8, Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF 23 and 25 South Canal-st., 40x60 each, together or separate. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORE, 394 STATE-ST.; also large rooms, lofts, and basements in same building. C. S. WALLER, 320 State-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—THE FRONT PART OF THE STORE 185 East Washington-st.; suitable location for a book store, insurance, or real estate office; rear part occupied by a newspaper office. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—STORE 20X80, IN BRICK BUILDING, on the South Side; first-class location for a good drug store. Also two others, same size, suitable for dry goods or boot and shoe. Call or address Room 6, 279 Clark-st., corner Van Buren.

TO RENT—THE LARGE STORE, AND STABLE, corner of Twelfth and Clinton-sts. Also office for a physician, corner of Lake and Halsted-sts. E. MARKS, 198 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK STORE IN THE railroad town of Nashua, Iowa. Address P. O. Box No. 50, Nashua, Chickasaw County, Iowa.

TO RENT—HOTEL ON WEST LAKE-ST., NEAR Union, 32 rooms, doing a good business; has always paid finely; $3,000 worth of furniture for sale; a bargain; rent moderate. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF 78 and 80 State-st., near Field, Leiter & Co.'s new store. MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME, 1450 STATE-ST., 10 rooms and store. Also, cottage 212 North Halsted-st., 6 rooms, $25. Cottage, 70 Fourth-st., 5 rooms, $20. Two-story frame, 181 South Jefferson-st., 9 rooms, $45. Two-story frame on Irving-place, good neighborhood, 9 rooms, $40. D. E. FISKE, Room 5, Otis Block.

TO RENT—A GOOD SAMPLE AND LUNCH ROOM; very cheap. Apply to H. LANGDON, Barnes House.

TO RENT—TWO FLOORS (1ST AND 2D) OF BUILDing with power for manufacturing. Call at 58 South Canal-st., basement.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE 50 FIRST-CLASS tenants that want cottages, dwellings, and tenements suitable for re-renting in different divisions of the city. House owners wishing to secure good tenants will please call at their earliest convenience. Rents collected. No charge for advertising. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOMS FOR housekeeping. Call at or address 97 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—JUNE 1, FURNITURE AND lease of six or seven-room house in clean, respectable neighborhood; furniture must be in good order and price an inducement. Address with full particulars X 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL NEAT HOUSE IN good neighborhood. Will buy furniture if an inducement. Address with full particulars, H 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE FROM May 1, by a responsible tenant (references given) a house of 9 or 10 rooms with modern improvements, between Madison and Harrison-sts., and Green-st. and Centre-av. Address F 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN OFFICE AND SUITE of rooms connected. To be centrally located, on second floor, fronting east or south, with water, and water-closets attached. Will lease for a term of years. Address PYNCHON & WILLARD, 515 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS in private family near to day board for gentleman and wife; none but first-class parties need answer. Q 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 10 OR 12 rooms, for 3 or 5 years, with barn and modern improvements. Address, giving location, terms, &c., A. L. BROWN, corner VanBuren and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAY 1, A SMALL house or neat cottage, east of State-st. and north of Thirty-fifth; want gas and water, and will pay from $30 to $50 per month; family of three; careful and responsible tenant. Address, stating terms and location, F 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—1 OR 2 NICE FURNISHED rooms for gentleman and wife. Address A 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—5 OR 10 ACRES WITH BARN or other building. Address U 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES FOR FIRST-class tenants in all parts of the city. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

CLAIMS—REPUBLIC, KNICKERBOCKER, HOME, Great Western, Chicago Fire, Equitable, and Germania Insurance claims cashed by J. M. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

LASSEN'S LOAN OFFICE—LATE JACOBS & CO.—177 Clark-st., corner Monroe, Room No. 5. Money advanced on collaterals on liberal terms.

LOANS OF LARGE AND SMALL SUMS ON REAL estate; moderate amounts on second mortgages. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY LOANED ON COLLATERALS—COMMERcial and secured paper bought at Room 8, 188 East Madison-st. DERRICK & HULBURD.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$10,000 OR MORE FOR 6 TO 18 MONTHS on first-class security; real estate or collateral. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$3,000 FOR 5 YEARS, AT 10 PER CENT on good real estate security. Principals please apply. GUSTIN, WALLACE & CO., Room 3, Tribune Building.

$1,000 WANTED—FOR THREE YEARS ON improved Englewood real estate worth four times the amount. Address T 19, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $4,000 CAPItal, in the custom shirt and gents' furnishing business, by an experienced cutter, with a profitable trade already established. The best of references can be given. Address Y 8, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED, paying business. A first-class opportunity for an active man with $100. 92 South Clinton-st.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT—TO INVEST $2,500 in a business that will pay a large percentage on money invested. Part of business already established. Best of reference given. Address, stating where an interview can be had, T 31, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—FOR SALE—HALF INTERest in carpenter and building business; shop and machinery in first-class order, and business well established; reasons for selling, sickness in family. Apply rear 19 Aberdeen-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN AND about $15,000, to extend a first-class sewing machine business; a good wholesale and retail trade established. The machine has no superior, and there is no question as to good profits and success, as will be shown. Address F 35, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000 CASH. TO extend a safe and very profitable business, well established; no better chance in mercantile trade. Inquire of COOK, COBURN & CO., corner of Dearborn and Washington-sts., up-stairs.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AUCTION SALE—613 LAKE-ST.—DONT FORGET to go to the Union Park auction sale this (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock, and attend the large sale of carpets, stoves, furniture, etc., between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st., beyond Union Park. See auction column. WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS OR merchandise of any kind for sale will find a cash purchaser by addressing H 78, Tribune office.

SEND ALONG YOUR FURNITURE, DRY GOODS, pianos, carpets, etc., etc. We sell every day. Also, special attention paid to house sales of furniture and real estate. HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 65 South Canal-st.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL, FOR HALF ITS value, nice black walnut furniture, carpets, crockery, stove, and fixtures for a small family. Must be sold. Inquire at 211½ West Randolph-st., barber shop, or at 20 Silver-st. D. P. W.

WANTED—FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC. ENtire household stocks bought and paid for in full immediately on receipt of goods. I J, store 177 Twenty-second-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE—TO SELL Hewitt Fluting and Polishing Iron, patented February, 1872. Flutes any length with a gloss, two irons in one. Sold only by agents. Large commission. KNOTT & DOUGHERTY, 179 East Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $10 A DAY MADE BY either sex in country, and $5 to $25 in city, selling goods that pay 200 per cent. Men and women have made $20 a day, and others can. This is no catchpenny affair, but a genuine, legitimate, and permanent business that will stand investigation. Circulars and samples free. MERRILL & CO., 2 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—CAN MAKE MONEY FAST. Call at 297 West Madison-st. GREEN & SPEAR.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FAMILY BIbles, Life of Christ, and Virgin, History of Ireland, &c., beautifully bound, by weekly instalments. No capital but reference required. KELLY & HOWISON, 126 South Clark-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE SECOND-HAND UPright boiler; good as new. Inquire FRASER, CHALMERS & CO., 145 Fulton-st., Chicago.

UNTIL MAY 1 WE WILL SELL OUR MACHINERY at a liberal discount, as we intend moving to our new stores, 28 and 30 South Canal-st. We do not sell our machinery at cost, but will make a liberal deduction. Parties wanting, or are anticipating buying, machinery, it will be to their interest to call upon us before purchasing. Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 27 and 29 South Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR WHOLESALE GROcery salesman, who is alive, active, and posted. Address, with references, N 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIPPING CLERK in one of our largest houses. To the right man a liberal salary will be paid. Address T 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK, SITUATION PERMANENT to a young man who can loan $2,500 to enlarge business, for which I will pay 10 per cent interest, and a salary of $800 per year, with privilege of becoming a partner. Address K 9, Tribune office, 3 days, name and residence.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, ONE OF THE COMmissioners from one of the States now in the city, would like to engage a private Secretary, one who can loan the Commissioners $3,000. Address X 1, Tribune office, for a few days for an interview.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKBINDER; ONE competent to do finishing, reeling, and to take charge of bindery; plenty of first-class work; good wages, and permanent situation to the right man. Address Minneapolis TRIBUNE, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—BY G. HAWLEY & CO., McGREGOR, Iowa, at once, one first-class carriage trimmer and one first-class carriage blacksmith.

WANTED—PAINTERS AND CALSOMINERS, corner of Rush and Ohio-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER; GOOD wages; at 76 East Madison, in basement.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE BLACKsmith; will give steady employment. B. O. BRERETON, Lacon, Marshall Co., Ill.

WANTED—A BARBER AT PETILLON BROS., southeast corner Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av., to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK-MAKER ON GAS FIXture work. None need apply except first-class workmen. Apply at 214 State-st., between 9 and 10 a. m.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD ACTIVE MEN TO CANVASS for the new Improved Howe Sewing Machine in the city of Milwaukee and vicinity. This is a comparatively unworked territory, and agents can make large wages. Are offering unprecedented inducements for the right kind of men. Address C. CADY, City Agent, 113 Wisconsin-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AND EXPERIENCED traveling salesman for wholesale grocery trade with first-class references. One acquainted in Southern and Western Iowa preferred. Address L 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—4 SALESMEN, 2 'BUS DRIVERS, barn men, and laborers. Also, men with $250. Apply at 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY, FROM 14 TO 15 years of age, at 190 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO REPREsent my business in connection with theirs; liberal inducements. Address S R, 117 North Sixth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BUSINESS MAN AS solicitor, one who has had experience canvassing for maps, advertisements, &c. None need apply unless well recommended. A permanent position in an old established house. Address L 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—SEVERAL MEN THAT UNDERSTAND English, to sell non-explosive for kerosene oil. A boy is making $7 a day in the city, and a good chance is offered others, either in city or country. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—MEN AND … day selling the most useful article out. A. M. RICHARDSON, 170½ South Halsted-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL RESPECTABLE MEN TO sell tea to consumers. Apply to MACDONALD & McGREGOR, 92 Clinton-st.

WANTED—MEN—$4 A DAY EASILY MADE. Nothing like it. CHICAGO NOVELTY COMPANY, 179 East Madison-st., Room 13.

WANTED—TWO GOOD QUARRY MEN, $2 PER day; their wives to keep boarders; 20 choppers; 2,000 laborers and mechanics for Texas. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—50 FARM HANDS FOR ILLINOIS. APply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st. or No. 1 South Clark, Room 1, up-stairs.

WANTED—MEN—BIGGEST CHANCE TO MAKE money; one agent made $18 in two days, another made $47 in one week, selling our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble, and other new articles. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—5 GOOD WIDE-AWAKE MEN; STEADY business for the summer. Call at 575 State-st., from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

WANTED—20 FIRST-CLASS WHITE WAITERS, at new Briggs House; good wages.

WANTED—A COLORED WAITER AT THE ST. Denis, 97 and 99 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—175 MEN TO LAY TRACK AND BALlast on Peninsular Railroad; wages $1.75 to $2.25; board $3.50. SHAW & WILSON, 98 West Madison-st.

WANTED—10 GOOD ACTIVE MEN TO ENGAGE in a light pleasant business, $25 to $35 per week; sure money. JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st., Room 3.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN FOR LIGHT WORK and good pay for the summer. SMITH BROS., 174 West Washington-st., Room 4. Call early.

WANTED—1 BOY, 1 PACKER. APPLY TO H. W. WETHERELL, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., between 8 and 10 this morning.

WANTED—TWO BELL-BOYS. INQUIRE AT THE Adams House, corner of Clark and Harrison-sts. GRAVES & STRONG.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE, STEADY young man to do office and outside work; good references required. Inquire at office, No. 734 Indiana-av., near C., B. & Q. R. R. crossing.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BANKRUPT STOCK OF GENTLEmen's furnishing goods, consisting of
Fine Dress Shirts, Neglige Shirts,
Collars and Cuffs, Paper Collars,
Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Gloves,
Hosiery, Underwear,
Neck Dressings,
Umbrellas,
Etc., etc., etc.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers, at 189 WEST MADISON-ST.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES.
55 feet very superior shelving, counter, shelf, and tills.
47 feet very superior shelving, counter, shelf, and drawers.
B. W. and ash private office and dressing-room partitions.
10x15 office platform.
10 feet B. W. desk.
Very handsome safe and office carpet.
Seven 10 ft. clothing tables, three 10 ft. counter tables.
One 8 ft. counter table.
At 189 WEST MADISON-ST.

FOR SALE—SHADE TREES—ANY VARIETY. Particular attention given to planting on suburban property. All work warranted. A. H. FOSKETT, 797 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE LARGE BANKER'S safe, nearly new, with spacious burglar-proof chest, made of 5 iron and steel plates, each ½ inch thick; Yale's combination lock. Inquire of PRAIRIE STATE LOAN AND TRUST CO., 110 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NICE STORE FIXTURES, counters, shelving, &c. Apply on the premises, 107 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—YOUNG FULL-BLOODED SPANIEL dogs, and setters 10 weeks old, at 106 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—BLACK WALNUT CHAIRS AND TAbles, casters, hat-racks, crockeryware, and circular bar counter. Basement 371 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—9x14 AND 10x13, NEW glazed sash. If sold to-morrow will give a bargain. Inquire at 50 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM SIZED HERRING'S patent safe, perfect in every particular. STEPHENS & HAYS, 45 South Water-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO SHIP HORSES TO this market can get accurate information by applying to the undersigned. Have ready sale at present for any number of coach teams, trotters, good drivers, heavy horses, and general workers. Best location and stabling in this city; room for 300 horses. BRADLEY & WILLIS, sale-stables 261 and 263 State-st.

AUCTION EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURday, of horses, wagons, carriages, harness, and a car-load of mules and horses; good stabling for horses; money advanced on goods. O. BRIGGS, 421 State-st.

A GOOD, NICE BUSINESS HORSE FOR $75 IF called for to-day. To be seen at 747 West Madison-st.

FINE PANEL ROCKAWAYS, EXTENSION-TOP and half-top platform carriages, phaetons, buggies, &c.; a great variety at low prices, 137 State-st. F. L. SMITH.

FOR SALE—WILL TAKE A SMALL HORSE, SUITable for boy to ride, or other property in exchange, a large, sound, perfectly reliable horse, with open buggy and extra … body for same; harness, &c., complete. Apply to BOWLES & BATES, No. 17 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—20 HEAD CARRIAGE, DRIVING, AND heavy draught horses, well broken. M. O. WILBUR & BRO., 167 and 169 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, WELL-MATCHED bay team, 6 and 7 years old, weight 2,500, with harness and wagon to correspond, at 208 Sampson-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE MORGAN MARE, 6 YEARS old this summer, kind as can be; nice for saddle or single or double carriage. 71 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CARriages, harness, etc., in the city; every style and description. L. B. TOWER & BRO., 359 South Clinton-st.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., corner State, has for sale new and second-hand open and top buggies, business wagons, with one or two seats, light and heavy lumber-wagons, single and double harness; also, a few good horses. Carriages and buggies of every description to let, with or without horses.

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE OPEN AND top buggies, phaetons, or any style of buggy or light carriage, should not fail to call at 235 State-st. before purchasing elsewhere. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BANKRUPT SALE OF BRICK—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned Provisional Assignee of the United States Brick Machine Company, bankrupt, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 19th of April, 1873, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at the brickyard of said bankrupt, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, about one half mile west of Bridgeport, all the brick of said bankrupt, estimated at from 900,000 to 1,000,000 brick. H. E. LEWIS, Provisional Assignee.

FOR SALE—30,000 PHILADELPHIA BRICK, LIKE those used in the Portland Block. T. LYMAN, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

INSTRUCTION.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN, OR THE WHOLE of a well-established paying day and boarding school for young ladies, situated in the City. For particulars address D 8, Tribune office.

IMMANUEL HALL—A HOME SCHOOL, SPRING term begins April 14. For information, address the Principal, Mrs. E. N. PARK, Ravenswood, Cook County, Ill.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOgy. Entrance examinations June 2 and 3, and Oct. 1 and 2. For catalogues, recent entrance examination papers, or further information, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK—BLOCKS OR lots at reasonable prices. S. R. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A STOCK OF GOODS WORTH FROM $10,000 to $15,000 in exchange for good farm; will pay difference in cash. E. ADAMS, 69 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE ACRE property near the city limits for a house and lot south, on one of the avenues, worth from $20,000 to $40,000; will assume equal mortgage. PHELPS & HONORE, 125 Washington-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD HOME AND FIRST-RATE place, for a good girl, to do general housework, small family, South Side. For further information call at 3 River-st., from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN COOKING, washing, and ironing at 232 Ferquer-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN, GERman, or Scotch girl to do general housework, cook, wash, and iron, in family of five. Will pay $4 per week. References required. Call at No. 104 Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER, and ironer in a small family. Reference required from last employer. Apply at 523 West Madison-st., after 9 o'clock. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRLS AT ST. Charles Hotel, 48 Desplaines-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—AT 1076 INDIANA-AV., A COMPEtent kitchen girl, either Swede or German; none other need apply. Reference required.

WANTED—GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN to take care of a child 2½ years old and sew in family where French is spoken (one who cannot speak English preferred). Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, Room 3 Lumbermen's Exchange Building, corner Franklin and South Water-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework at 704 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A NEAT, WILLING GIRL FOR PRIvate family, one who can cook nicely. No washing to do. Apply 81 South Robey-st.

WANTED—25 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork and second-work, for boats and vessels. Apply at 80 Sherman-st., opposite the Rock Island Depot.

WANTED—AT 698 WABASH-AV., A GOOD GIRL for general housework; must understand cooking and be a good washer and ironer. None others need apply.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family; German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. 244 West Tyler-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS DINing-room girl; must be neat and genteel; at 276 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO DINING-ROOM GIRLS, TWO kitchen girls, and a laundry woman. Apply at Bethel Home, southwest corner West Lake and Desplaines-sts., in basement.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK; good wages paid. Apply at 38 and 40 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CHAMBERMAID, AT BAYLEY'S Hotel, 653 State-st. American or Norwegian preferred.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR KITCHEN AND chamberwork. Inquire at 96 Ashland-av., corner West Monroe-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; liberal wages to one with good references. Inquire at 1124 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-GIRL, GERMAN or Swede, for a nice private family; also girls for general housework. Mrs. WHITTAKER, 365 Chicago-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork. Good wages, and a permanent place given. Apply, from 12 to 1 o'clock, to C. R. FIELD, 151 Monroe-st., Room 1, Kent's Block.

WANTED—TO-DAY—TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE to cook, wash, and iron; the other to do second work and to assist in the care of two children. Apply at … Dearborn-st., being third house north of Division-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND COOK; ONE WHO understands pastry. Apply immediately at Continental Hotel, corner State-st. and Eldridge-court.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS HAND-STITCHERS, and 2 first-class trimmers, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. HALL & BARTLETT, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—A LADY THAT THOROUGHLY UNderstands the manufacture of ties, scarfs, and bows, as forewoman; none but experienced hand need apply; very highest price paid. Apply to C. A. CRELL, 78 and 80 State-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HANDS TO MAKE bows, ties, and scarfs, in the store; steady employment and highest wages paid; also operator on Singer's machine for bows. Apply to C. A. CRELL, 78 and 80 State-st.

WANTED—HAMSEWERS, AT 287 GROVE-ST., IMmediately; price 4 cents per piece. S. O. BAXTER.

Laundresses.

WANTED—AT WILSON'S LAUNDRY, 287 AND 289 State-st., 1 starcher, 1 washer, 2 first-class ironers, and 1 plain-clothes ironer.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS bookkeeper or clerk. A position in a wholesale house preferred. Best of references furnished. Address J. W. HAWES, Tolono, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had experience in mercantile and banking business for several years as bookkeeper; will commence on small salary; object, permanent situation. Speaks German and English, and can give No. 1 city references. Address D 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, as bookkeeper, shipping, or receiving clerk; 7 years' experience. Address, for five days, A 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman of six years' experience in the grocery business; can drive; city or country. Address H 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR, CANvasser, or time-keeper, by a young man of active business habits. Unexceptionable references. Address L 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent prescription clerk of 15 years' practical experience; speaks English and German; no objections to going into a town with 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. Address K, 85 North Halsted-st., care F. Hess.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE office by a young man having a general knowledge of the business. T 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A WHOLESALE HARDware salesman of good standing desires an engagement. Address G 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRUG STORE, TO finish learning the business. Have had 3 years' experience. Would prefer to go to a country town. Small salary expected. Address J. T. BEXELL, 122 Market-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS salesman in a wholesale or retail grocery store, who has had three years' experience in New York city; best of references given in this city and Ohio. Address J. S. 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS hotel clerk. Best of references. Address U 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRESCRIPTION DRUG clerk, by a thoroughly competent man, who has successfully passed the requisite examinations, and obtained a diploma. Address U 100, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, for a hotel or restaurant, by a good, steady man. Address S. B., 643 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO EXPERIENCED Swedish gardeners, to take care of garden or horses, and to make themselves generally useful. Address J. and S, care of Dr. Marelins, 105 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS apprentice to a bricklayer or plasterer. Address SCHROEDER, 220 Church-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGINEER wants a situation to run a stationary engine; six years' experience, is strictly temperate. Address or call at 157 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CARriage ironer. Address L 67, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE; understands driving a coach and taking care of horses in a gentleman's family as coachman. Address R. 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, IN A private family, by a married man (Swede). Best of references from present employer. Address K 18, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN THAT HAS had 30 years' experience, a situation as foreman of a farm or stable; is intelligent and temperate, and can give the best of reference. Address HENRY BOURNE, 343 South Halsted-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, OF good recommendation, to take care of horses and garden. Address D 39, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS WORKMEN IN FACtories, saw-mills, as firemen in hotels, or as masons' helpers. Call at TOBY & GRIFFET'S, 227 Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A STORE, BY A SINgle man, who speaks English and German; understands shipping, packing, and marking; would drive a delivery wagon, and make himself generally useful. Best of reference. Address K 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF REspectable family wants a situation as interpreter; speaks English, French, German, Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish. Address H. F. AKERRLY, Green Bay, Wis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD FRENCH cook and her husband, both in the same family; don't object to go to the country. Also, by a first-class chambermaid. Call at 327 Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN widow, with one child. Is a No. 1 cook. City or country. 144 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS female cook in a private family, or respectable boarding house. Please call or address, after 2 o'clock, 413 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, about the 1st of May, as clerk in notion or dry goods store. West Side preferred. Address, for one week, NELLIE, 315 West Washington-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—A DOCKAGE FOOT OF RIVER AND Dock-sts., formerly occupied by … Possession on demand. Apply to F. … BUCKINGHAM, 186 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—160 ACRES CHOICE LAND, ALL fenced and broke, at …, on Illinois Central Railroad, 40 miles out. D. WILLIAMS, 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO LEASE—DOCK (200 FEET) AT BRIDGEPORT. Railroad facilities. Immediate possession. Can furnished at low rates by contract with Chicago & Alton Railroad. Apply to N. SCHOENEMAN, corner Archer av. and Salt-st.

TO LEASE—25 TO 125 FEET ON SOUTH SIDE Lake-st., one half block east of Union Park, on easy terms. J. C. STARR, 36 West Randolph-st.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK, WITH LOTS IN THE rear, on Canal-st., north of Sixteenth-st., now occupied by John Gregory. This property adjoins the track of the Danville Railroad, and has a front of 140 feet on the river. It has superior advantages for a coal yard, and will be leased for a term of years. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 428 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK ON THE WEST SIDE, south of and near Lake-st. bridge, now occupied by the Union Steamboat Company. This dock has a river front of 200 feet, with lots also in the rear. This property is finely located for wholesale and commission business, and centrally located for elevator or warehouse purposes. For terms apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 428 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY ON SOUTH Branch, near Twenty-second-st., 100 feet on river by 200 feet, to Chicago & Alton Railroad. Apply to HENRY F. BEHAM, 16 Congress-st.

TO LEASE—DESIRABLE DOCK, ON STOWELL …, near Twelfth-st. Apply to JOHN ROPER, … and … Wabash-av.

WASHINGTON.

Speaker Blaine Nominated for the Presidency at a Congressional Dinner-Party.

Resignation of Fred. K. Low, United States Minister to China.

The Postal-Car Investigation--General Routine Business.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A dinner was given here to-day, at which Congressmen representing six different States were present. A toast nominating Speaker Blaine for the Presidency, in 1876, was rapturously applauded and responded to by all the Congressmen present in a manner which showed that their sentiment united in this direction.

THE PRESIDENT

states that his visit to St. Louis, next week, will be entirely upon private business, and that he will stay in that city for about two weeks. He will be accompanied by Gen. Babcock.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

The authorities here treat the sensational dispatches about the concentration of troops on the Mexican frontier with the utmost contempt. The explanation is that the troops that are now being sent in this direction are simply in accordance with instructions that were issued some time since, and are simply intended to preserve the peace, both so far as the Indians and the Mexicans are concerned. The visit of the Secretary of War and of Gen. Sheridan in this direction is merely for the purpose of inspecting the military posts, and perceiving whether the proper military discipline is kept up on the frontier.

[To the Associated Press.]

PATENT EXTENDED.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Commissioner of Patents has granted an extension of the first and third divisions, and refused to extend the second division of the patent of Samuel Ray and M. B. Shattoes, of Alliance, Ohio, for harvesters.

POSTMASTERS.

The President reappointed, to-day, the following Postmasters, whose commissions were about to expire: Robert C. Kinkead, Greenfield, Ohio; John M. Barrere, Hillsborough, Ohio; J. C. Starkweather, Oconomowoc, Wis.; and Charles Franz, Kenosha, Wis. The President also appointed John Mahon, Postmaster at Muscatine, Iowa, vice Richard A. Brent, whose commission expires April 15.

INDIAN AGENT.

The President has appointed E. E. Henderson, of Wisconsin, to be the Agent for the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior.

GREENBACKS.

Legal tenders outstanding, $358,535,527.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet session to-day was of two hours' duration, and no subject of unusual import was under consideration. The Postmaster-General and Secretaries Robeson and Belknap were absent.

ARMY MATTERS.

Gens. Sherman and McDowell had an interview with the President this morning. Gen. McDowell, who commands the Military Division of the South, has been for several months on an inspecting tour in his Division, with a view of making such changes of posts and concentration of troops as will secure greater economy in the expenditures. He will leave for his headquarters at Louisville in a few days.

THE POSTAL-CAR SERVICE.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The Senate Postal-Car Committee to-day heard an argument by T. Cuyler, of Philadelphia. He held that the Government had no more right to force railway companies to perform service for nothing, or for unsatisfactory compensation, than it had to take a citizen's residence and turn it into a post-office. He denied the power of Congress to fix compensation for carrying matter.

E. L. Dennis, President of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, said that the railroads are not now paid more than one-eighth of the cost of carrying the mails, and if the Post-Office Department paid at the rates paid by the Adams Express Company, the railroads, instead of receiving $61,138, would net $631,000 a year. The Committee then went into executive session.

The committee debated for some time their future action, and finally resolved that the subject should be determined at a meeting at Washington on Thursday next. The following resolution was also adopted, copies of which are to be sent to the Governors of States, Presidents of Railroads, Canals, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, &c., &c.:

Resolved, That, with a view of facilitating their investigations, the Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, respectfully request that the State Governments, Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, railroads and canal companies, and other corporations and persons engaged or interested in the subject of transportation, furnish to said Committee such facts and statistics relating to the internal or external commerce of the United States as may be in their possession or conveniently accessible, and that all such communications be addressed to the Hon. William Windom, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Transportation at Washington.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTER LOW.

A Washington dispatch states that the resignation of Frederick D. Low, Minister to China, has been received at the State Department.

It is reported that Senator Cole, of California, will be Mr. Low's successor.

CINCINNATI SUB-TREASURER.

The President, to-day, appointed Rutherford B. Hays, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati, under the fifth section of the act, approved March 3, 1873.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A Brief But Pointed Legislative Obituary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—The Philadelphia *Press* dismisses the Pennsylvania Legislature, which has just adjourned, as follows: "It ended as it commenced, in scenes disgraceful to the State of Pennsylvania. Of the 133 members not seventy-five were qualified for their duties, and not that number were honest or did their duty. Considering this fact we ought not complain of the shameful work of the session, of the jobs, the speculation, and the rowdyism of the House, and of the ease with which it concurred in palpably corrupt measures. The blame attaches to the people who chose these men to represent them, not from ignorance for the reputation of the faithless members, for this city had been carried long before last October, and was well known to every voter, but because a large proportion of them have become so completely the slaves of party and the tools of politicians as to neither think nor act for themselves when they exercise the dearest right of freemen. Looking back over the session, we cannot discover one good measure that atones in any degree for the thousand and one corrupt ones. We cannot recall an abuse that was corrected, or a Treasury leak that was stopped. Many steals, it is true, were frustrated, but the press and the Governor are the parties to whom the credit belongs."

Louisville Canal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 11.—Messrs. Benjamin Eggleston and Theodore Cook, the Committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, held an interview this morning with the Directors of the Louisville & Portland Canal, to ascertain the views of the Directors with reference to surrendering the canal to the Government. The Directors expressed themselves willing and desirous to surrender the canal whenever the Secretary shall comply with the terms of the acts of the Kentucky Legislature and Congress. The interview was entirely satisfactory to the Committee.

Railroad News.

LOUISVILLE, April 11.—Messrs. Theodore Stanwood and G. P. Griffith, Cashiers, respectively, of the First and Third National Banks of Cincinnati, are here, in consultation with some of our bankers. It is rumored that they are in the interest of the Cincinnati & Southern Railway, and that their business is to ascertain whether the ten millions of gold can be placed here.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., April 11.—The incorporators of the Dayton & Louisville Short Line Railroad held a meeting here yesterday, and resolved to have the line of the road surveyed through this State. The capital stock was fixed at $500,000. The next meeting is to be held on Saturday, the 26th inst., at Camden, Ohio. The great object of this road is to secure cheap coal for this city.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The stockholders of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway to-day resolved to ratify the lease of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad to the Great Western.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 11.—Ground will be broken, on Monday, on the Salt Lake, Sevier Valley & Pioche Narrow-Gauge Railway. The work will be rapidly pushed the coming season.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 11.—The secret session of the officials of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads, at Winona, Minn., on Saturday, April 5, was in reference to completing arrangements for direct railroad communication between Dubuque and St. Paul. The negotiations on the subject are now nearly closed. Connection between the two roads is to be made at La Crescent, one week hence, and northward-bound passengers can then buy through tickets to St. Paul on our river route.

NEW YORK.

Turf Decisions—An English Detective Robbed—Important Suit Growing Out of Usurious Rates of Interest—Commercial Celebration of Good Friday—City Printing and Advertising—Jay Gould and Tweed's Contempt of the New York Legislature—Church Imbroglio—Injured by a Horse-Car—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The Board of Appeals of the National Association for the Promotion of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf assembled this morning, at the Everett House, to hear appeals from the decisions of judges in races, and other matters for arbitration. The following named gentlemen composed the Board and its officers: Amasa Sprague, Providence, President; D. F. Longstreet, Providence, Secretary; J. T. Vail, Hartford; H. S. Russell, Boston; C. J. Hamlin, Buffalo; Chas. W. Woolley, Cincinnati; and George Sturges, Philadelphia. The following cases were decided: Petition of J. S. Carr, of New York, to have the stallion Landseer reinstated—granted; petition of J. H. Martin, driver, for the removal of a decree of expulsion—granted; petition of J. H. Clarke to have sorrel gelding Babe of the Woods reinstated—refused; application of James McGillon vs. the Prospect Park Fair-Grounds Association in regard to a race between Gray Harry, Tom, and Hippy McGillon, claimed that two heats were trotted in a sea-fog that hid the horses from the Judges—decision, that the two heats be trotted over at such time as the Prospect Park Association may appoint; application of B. W. Beckler to know whether his horse, having trotted on Beacon Park track to sleigh time, should be placed on record, and be a bar to future entries—affirmative decision; Herrington vs. Hall's Driving Park, to compel the payment of premiums—granted; application of C. P. Keeler, of Massachusetts, for reinstatement of his horse, George A. Hall—refused on account of insufficient reasons. C. R. Jemmison versus B. F. Akers. The latter is charged with falsely representing himself as a partner of Amasa Sprague in Kansas. A committee of three appointed to go to Kansas and investigate, and report at next meeting of the Board. Several cases, including that of E. S. Stokes versus Henry N. Smith, were laid over, and the Board adjourned sine die.

In the suit brought by John W. Schaeff against the Andes Fire Insurance Company for $7,000, the amount for which he had insured his picture "The Triumph of Liberty" the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $6,000.

Last night, while Mr. Abraham Halsted, son of ex-Chancellor Halsted, of New Jersey, and brother of the famous "Pet" Halsted, who was murdered in Newark eighteen months ago by George Botts, was returning home to Lyons Farms from Elizabeth, he was suddenly thrown off the front platform of the horse car by a sudden stoppage and jerk. Besides being shockingly cut about the head by the horse's hoofs, the car ran over him mangling both legs frightfully, so that amputation is inevitable. Physicians think he cannot recover. He spent part of his life in California, was member of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, and at one time served as Clerk of the California Court of Chancery.

The news of the resolution passed in the House of Assembly last night, on the motion of Mr. Babcock, that the Sergeant-at-arms be instructed to arrest William M. Tweed, Jay Gould, and John B. Dutcher, and to bring them before the House to answer the charge of contempt, for having refused to appear before the Erie Investigation Committee, notwithstanding that they have been repeatedly summoned to do so, caused an unusual amount of excitement and discussion, to-day. Mr. Tweed was not at his office, but his private Secretary accounted for his absence as follows: No summons had ever reached Mr. Tweed, and he was ignorant that the Committee wanted his presence. He had been in the city during most of the session of the Committee, and could, therefore, have been reached with subpœna without difficulty. He had not endeavored to avoid giving his testimony. On the contrary, he shrank from no investigation, but was willing to tell the Committee all that he knew. As it was Good Friday he had not been at his office to-day, but if anyone wanted to see him he might be found in some one of the up-town Presbyterian Churches. Notwithstanding the last assertion, it is reported on good authority that the "Boss" has gone to Chicago. Jay Gould is in Newport, and Mr. Dutcher is in this city, as usual, fearing no arrest before to-morrow, inasmuch as the Sergeant-at-Arms or his deputy with papers of arrest cannot get here before that time.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 11.—While the English detectives now here, engaged in the Bank of England forgery case, were seeing the city the other night, one of them was robbed of his watch and pocket-book and papers for the extradition of Bidwell of Havana. The papers have been returned.

Henry C. Tanner & Co. have obtained a temporary injunction restraining Peter A. H. Jackson from disposing of $500,000 worth of bonds of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, pledged with him, on the ground that the terms of the $50,000 loan for which they were pledged were usurious.

Business is generally suspended in Wall street to-day, the Stock and Gold Exchanges being closed. Both institutions visit penalties upon members for dealing when closed; hence there have been no street operations. The banks were open, as it is not a legal holiday, and adjusted orders on the basis of closing quotations of last evening.

A suit has been commenced by Nathaniel McKay to recover $175,000 from John H. and Harvey K. Flagler, of Boston, based on an alleged fraudulent transaction in iron and stocks in Boston.

The report of Comptroller Green, of New York city, shows that $3,569,676 were paid by the City and County of New York for advertising during 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871. The reduction in 1872 from 1871 was nearly a million of dollars. The Comptroller thinks $100,000 will cover the cost of 1873, unless the Legislature orders additional advertising. The claims presented since 1871, but not allowed, would make the total of claims for five years, $5,180,995.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislature arrived here to-day to arrest Jay Gould, William M. Tweed, and J. B. Dutcher, charged with contempt in not appearing before the Erie Investigating Committee when summoned. Neither has yet been found.

The Brooklyn Park Commission has made a contract for building a tomb in Washington Park,—Old Fort Green,—for the remains of the prison ship martyrs, so long neglected in the small lot of ground near the Navy Yard. The structure will be partly of Ohio sandstone and blue stone, with elaborate ornamental facings, at an expense of $6,800, the money for which was long since appropriated by the Legislature.

The Goodrich inquest was not resumed to-night.

The Warren Street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, refuses to receive the new pastor, Mr. Saunders, just appointed by the New York East Conference, claiming to have a promise from the Presiding Elder to appoint Mr. Johns, who has been preaching since the death of Mr. Hadley, and have decided to close the church on Sunday, and notify Mr. Saunders that he is not wanted. The Official Board say, in the event of Johns' removal, they will sell the church or make a Congregational Church of it. It is rumored another church is threatening to adopt a similar course.

The sixth annual reunion of the Sixth Army Corps is to be held in the Temple of Music, New Haven, the 14th of May.

It is believed that the story of the woman Arlington, the victim of malpractice in Brooklyn, as regards a reported husband, is mythical. The police are said to know her true name and considerable of her history, and are actively searching for the two men thought to be concerned in the case. The woman's recovery is probable.

Abraham Halsted, son of the ex-Chancellor of New Jersey, and brother of the murdered Pet Halsted, was probably fatally injured by being thrown from and run over by a horse-car, near Elizabeth yesterday.

A wild steer injured several persons in Madison avenue to-day.

Bridget Clark, one of the persons injured by the panic in St. John's Church, Trenton, has died. The others are recovering.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Unearthing Enormous Frauds in the Michigan Land Office.

New York State Senators Accused of Corruption.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., April 11.—Gov. Bagley addressed a special message to the Legislature, to-day, announcing the discovery of four distinct and extensive frauds perpetrated in the Land Office, since last June, while under the management of ex-Commissioner Edmonds, acquitted on an impeachment trial last spring. The frauds consist in improper sales of lands; namely; 4,050 acres of land never belonging to the State; 3,080 acres of swamp indemnity lands, sold without giving the public notice; 4,376 acres of lands, alleged to be forfeited and sold under suspicious circumstances on the last day of Edmunds' term of office, and 1,240 acres of mineral lands sold at $5 per acre, although worth $40. The Governor desired a committee of investigation, and the President of the Senate appointed Senators Wheeler, Gray, and Goodell.

The following were introduced:

A bill establishing a Bureau of Industrial Statistics; also, a bill authorizing the appointment of a Commissioner to obtain statistics relating to the treatment and cure of inebriates also, bill for the payment of additional bounty to soldiers in the late war, and to the widows, children, and dependent parents of deceased soldiers; also, a bill for paying the expenses of Circuit Judges while discharging their duties; also a joint resolution for refunding National Bank tax illegally levied in 1867.

No bills of special interest passed.

DETROIT, April 11.—Gov. Bagley recently caused an examination into the affairs of the State Land Office. The result is astonishing. According to the report of the examiners, the late Commissioner Edmonds, in the fall of 1872, sold to parties land not belonging to the State at all, but to the United States, or that had been patented by the General Government to private parties years ago. The amount thus disposed of is 4,049 acres. Also indemnity lands that had been granted by the United States to replace lands assigned to the State; of this class he disposed of 3,000 acres. Also, 4,375 acres of lands reserved to the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Also, 1,240 acres of University lands, which had been reserved from sale. The exposure makes something of a sensation.

LANSING, Mich., April 11.—The annual appropriation from the military fund, to be set apart and denominated for aid, was increased from $5,000 to $7,000.

A motion made to reconsider the vote by which a joint resolution granting the privilege of the elective franchise to the women of the Sate was lost yesterday in the House, was voted down almost unanimously.

The House to-day passed the following Senate bills: To provide for the inspection of illuminating oils made from petroleum or crude oils; to provide that whenever the death of any person shall be caused by any wrongful act, neglect, or default, which would, if death had not ensued, have entitled the party injured to maintain action and recover damages, the person or corporation which would have been so liable shall be still liable to the personal representatives of the deceased.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., April 11.—In the House this afternoon the following bills were passed: House bill to allow Probate Judges to collect 10 cents for each registry of births and deaths; House bill to authorize two or more townships to associate themselves together to establish a cemetery association; Senate bill to provide for the extension and embellishment of township cemeteries; bill to authorize incorporated hotel companies to issue preferred stock; House bill to authorize incorporated mining and manufacturing companies to transfer the business to any county of Ohio, after they shall have had their original charter recorded in the county in which they propose doing business. House bill to repeal Section 61 of the act to incorporate the State Bank of Ohio and other banking companies, and to repeal the act to restrain banks from taking usury, and to repeal Sec. 24 of the act to authorize free banking, passed respectively Feb. 24, 1845; March 19, 1850, and March 21, 1851.

The vote by which the General Appropriation bill was defeated yesterday was reconsidered to-day.

In the Senate the following bills were passed: Senate bill to provide, that in case of railroads the rent shall be at least equal to the net earning of such road for the year preceding the lease. House bill for exemption of certain specific articles of personal property from taxation. Senate bill making legal the contracts of married women for the purchase of real estate with their separate money. A bill was introduced for the suppression of gambling, embracing faro and keno. This bill contains provisions similar to those contained in the Little Lottery Act, as to penalty and forfeiture.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 11.—The Senators who were reported as having received $5,000 each for voting against the Pro-Rata Freight bill deny the allegation, and ask to appear before the Assembly Investigating Committee.

Vice-President Henry Wilson visited the Senate to-day, when a recess was taken, and the Senators were formally presented to him.

Senator Madden, before the Erie Investigating Committee, this morning, testified that the $1,000 he received from the Erie Company in 1868 was handed him for a lawyer named Little. Madden was not a Senator then. In 1871, when a candidate for Senator, Gould sent him $4,000 for election expenses, and these two sums were all the money he ever received from the company.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, April 11.—The House to-day passed a memorial to the Congress, asking the General Government to refund to the State the amount of money paid out on account of the Pope County troubles. The House passed the Senate bill increasing the Judicial Circuits to sixteen, and giving the Circuit Courts jurisdiction over the same. The House passed a bill of the Senate providing for Circuit Clerks in counties containing 10,000 inhabitants.

THE ERIE INVESTIGATION.

What Jay Gould Did Not Know About the India-Rubber Accounts of Gould, Fisk, and Tweed.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The Erie Investigating Committee resumed its session here to-night. Jay Gould was examined, and testified. He could not remember having approved or directed the payment of sums to Tweed. If these were vouchers, they speak for themselves. Had no books or papers that would show such payments; employed A. D. Barber as a kind of general agent on behalf of the Erie Company, to see that no hostile liquidation passed to its injury; he was to use his influence with legislators; had no recollection that payments were made him oftener during the session of the Legislature than any other time; had faint recollections of real estate transactions with Barber, Van Vechten performed legal services for the Erie Company, and to see no hostile measures shipped through the Legislature. The voucher for $35,000 paid Tweed was shown witness, who said he supposed the signature his, but afterwards wasn't sure of it. A clerk in the office named Nolan was able to sign his name so he couldn't distinguish it from his own writing. A voucher for $22,000, paid to Tweed, Jr., was shown to Gould, but he recollected nothing about it. He could remember nothing about an order for $1,200 in Tweed's favor; was unable to state anything about the voucher for $5,000, dated Aug. 1, 1871; don't know Tweed's handwriting; could tell nothing of various other vouchers of Tweed's and could give no information what the payments were for; Tweed was one of the Executive Committee and Directors; remember nothing of the legislation relating to the Erie Railroad in 1869 and 1870; was engaged in too many transactions of magnitude to remember details; sometimes sums were charged to legal services, which were not paid for strictly legal services; it was an india-rubber account; didn't know how much the election of favorable men cost; it was a good deal; several thousand were sent to Orange and Sullivan Counties to carry the election for the Republicans; thought better to do it that way than afterwards; it had better results; sent out whatever amount he was told was necessary; part of it through Senator Madden; contributed some money in Clinton County, and in nearly every Senatorial District; was beset for contributions on all sides; couldn't give the items of expenditure at once; the contest over, he banished all recollection of details from his mind. They had four States to take care of, namely, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and delicate questions in all of them to be looked after; he considered this class of investments profitable to the Company; sometimes they caught a Tartar; for himself, he was a Democrat in a Democratic district, Republican in a Republican, and doubtful in a doubtful district; got things so mixed that he couldn't tell what his own politics were; had always been an Erie man however; even if shown the list of members of the Legislature he could not give the names of any he assisted; remembered no payments other than those to Barber.

At midnight the Committee adjourned.

WALL STREET.

Very Little Doing Yesterday—Good Friday Generally Observed—Proposed Usury Prosecutions—Richard Schell the Alleged Principal—The Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The only transaction of consequence on Wall street to-day was a loan of $200,000 until Saturday at ½ per cent and interest. The $1,500,000 gold purchased yesterday was chiefly paid for in National Bank notes. It is supposed that nearly $1,000,000 of this amount will be kept out of the banks, so that sales will not benefit the reserves.

Serious complications are expected to-morrow on account of the proposed usury prosecutions. The guilty parties threaten to retaliate by withholding their money from the street, and, in that case, the probabilities are that the rate will advance to an equivalent of 1 per cent per day, demoralize exchange, prevent a further advance in gold, and break the prices of stocks down 1 or more per cent. Mr. Richard Schell is credited with being a leading mover in the prosecutions of the money-lenders, and it is also stated that he is "long" of stocks, and has suffered depletion in pocket by the late squeeze of money.

At the offices of the leading private bankers, to-day, small orders for gold and governments have been executed at the closing quotations of yesterday.

PRODUCE.

Flour was in fair demand for the local trade, and prices were were well sustained. Sales, 3,260 brls. Wheat was quiet, though firm. Millers were the only buyers. The present firmness of holders checks business. In pork there was nothing doing. Bacon exhibited a small business, the transactions embracing 500 boxes short clear for May delivery at 9 3-16@9¼c. In cut meats there were no general transactions worthy of note, and quotations were nominally unchanged. Three hundred city pickled hams in bulk, 14 lbs, sold at 12c. Lard was very quiet. Sales were reported of 200 tcs choice Western at 9c, and 50 tcs choice city for to-day's delivery at 8¾c, and 15 pkgs prime at 8⅝c. Western for May delivery was quoted at 9@9 1-16c; 1,000 tcs sold on the basis of 9⅛c for refined, and 50 tcs kettle city at 8⅝@8¾c.

SPRING FRESHETS.

The Floods East and West—Destruction of Property and Detention to Business.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 11.—The flood continues. The ice-house of John Ross was washed away; loss, $7,000. Some lumber piles were also carried away. The residents of the lower part of the city suffer from the continuance of the flood.

DETROIT, April 11.—The freshet in Canada is doing great damage. Near Chatham and Thamesville the railway track is washed away, making transfer of passengers on the Great Western Railway necessary by boats. The Pacific express from the East, due in this city at 7 o'clock, had not reached here at noon, but is expected this afternoon. Still greater damage to this railroad is feared. At Prairie Siding the current is bearing furiously across the track, and threatens its destruction for a long distance.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 11.—The river is falling, with 7 feet scant on Harpeth Shoals.

DETROIT, April 11.—Reports from Bay City state that the river is still rising. Trains are obliged to pass through the water up to the car-axles. It is doubtful if another train can reach that point until the water subsides.

LITTLE ROCK, April 11.—The river is still rising; now 22 feet in the channel.

OMAHA, April 11.—There was about 6 inches rise in the Missouri River during the last twenty-four hours. The river is very low at Fort Benton.

KANSAS CITY.

Accident at a Railroad Bridge—Pistols and Coffee—One Killed and the Other Severely Wounded.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 11.—The Manhattan bridge was burned yesterday. As two men were carrying timbers to repair it, the trestle which had been partially burned gave way, precipitating them sixty feet.

A colored porter at the Laclede Hotel slipped and fell down stairs, yesterday, striking on his head, breaking in his skull.

Quite a little excitement was exhibited at the final termination of a difficulty between Frank Triplett, who is well known throughout the West as a drummer for a New York house, and a cattle-dealer named Bates, who fought a duel on the Kansas Pacific Railway, a few days ago. Triplett was shot through the heart at the first fire, being instantly killed. Bates was shot through the lungs and shoulders. He is now in a critical condition, his recovery being doubtful.

It is estimated a much larger amount of cattle will be shipped from the Southwest this season than last. Extensive arrangements are being made for their reception at Wichitah.

The search for York, brother of Senator York, who mysteriously disappeared some time since, has been abandoned.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Reports and Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—Probabilities—The area of lowest barometer will move northeastward down the St. Lawrence Valley on Saturday. For New England, southeasterly winds and threatening weather. For the Middle States, southeast winds veering to southwest, with cool, cloudy weather during Saturday. For the Lower Lakes, fresh and possibly brisk northwesterly winds, with falling temperature and clearing weather. For the Upper Lakes, diminishing northerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather, followed very generally by southerly winds with falling barometer by Saturday night. For the Lower Missouri Valley and Southwest, falling barometer and rising temperature. For the Eastern States, northwesterly winds, backing to south, with falling barometer and partly cloudy weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Cape May, and New York, and are ordered for Rochester, Oswego, Norfolk, Wilmington, and Baltimore.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The Signal Service reports snow at Escanaba this morning, and rain at Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Louisville. The lowest thermometers are at Pembina, 20 degrees above zero; 31 degrees at Marquette and Escanaba. Moderate temperature all over the country. Cloudy in the lake regions, and in Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

DES MOINES.

The Iowa Reform School—State Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 11.—Col. W. L. Vestal, editor of the Storm Lake *Pilot*, was to-day appointed Trustee of the Iowa Reform School, and the political pot begins to boil in this State. District and County Granges in different parts of the State have been taking action on the nominations recently made by Blackhawk County Granges for a State ticket. So far as known to the public, the nominations made have been condemned.

The Republican State Convention will probably be held on the 18th or 25th of June.

Fires.

DES MOINES, April 11.—A fire to-day destroyed the sheds and mining apparatus of the Eclipse Coal Company, south of this city.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Litzeller's grocery and dwelling, Stark's wheelwright-shop, and six other buildings, occupied partly by small stores and dwellings, in Morrisiana, were burned to-day. Loss, $40,000.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A fire to-night, at 11 Bowery, damaged Edward Smith's stock of cigars and tobacco, $15,000, and other property $5,000. Fully insured.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 11.—A fire at Faribault, Minn., last night, destroyed the United States Express office, Tuttle & Barnard's market, Shoe's billiard hall, and the office of C. N. Daniels, architect. The fire originated in a defective flue. The loss is $5,000, partially covered by insurance.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—The base-ball season was opened here to-day by a game between the Philadelphia Club, professional, and the Eureka, amateurs.

JUSTICE BANYON.

Another Chapter in the Life of the Chicago Dogberry and His Lost Watch.

He Accuses a Respectable Citizen of Stealing the Judicial Time-Piece.

Another of Mr. Justice Banyon's strange doings while under the influence of liquor has come to light. It is even more outrageous than any other of his maudlin acts, because it has been a source of great trouble and annoyance to one of our oldest, best known, and most respected citizens. In THE TRIBUNE of yesterday it was stated that Banyon was even in the gambling-house of the notorious John Lawlor. He was so drunk then that he could neither speak intelligibly nor carry himself straight, and the gamblers called upon the proprietor to remove him. In order to get rid of him quietly, Lawlor invited him out to have supper. They went to Tom Andrews' chop-house, between Dearborn and Clark streets, in the alley north of Madison street. They had been seated but a short time before the hiccoughing and driveling Judge began to speak about the loss of a gold watch, which was presented to him by some of his admirers a month or two since, and which was undoubtedly stolen by one of the donors.

In order that the last indecent act of Mr. Justice Banyon may be thoroughly understood, it is necessary to go back to the time when the watch was stolen. That fact was published in THE TRIBUNE on the following morning, but additional particulars have since leaked out. The night of the robbery, Banyon boarded a Cottage Grove avenue car somewhere on Twenty-second street. The car was almost empty, but "His Honor" was exceedingly full. He had scarcely tumbled into a seat before he was sound asleep and snoring. While in this condition, the watch was taken from him. The driver observed two men get off the car in the vicinity of Harrison street, and it is more than likely that they were the thieves. It is also more than likely that they were large subscribers to the fund with which the time-piece was purchased, and that their object in stealing it was to make it useful in case either of them should get into trouble with the police, and be brought before the Court over which Banyon is supposed to preside.

The worthy Justice should have alighted from the car at Harrison street, as his residence is situated on that thoroughfare, but he continued to sleep peacefully, and snore calmly until the turn-table at the Lake street end of the route was reached. The sudden jolt which announces that the car is again headed for the southern terminus of the line aroused him. He got on his feet as best he could, stared about him with a vacant expression of countenance, and said, "Bless my soul! where am I?" Then he felt for the "expression of esteem" presented to him by his numerous friends. It is needless to remark that he didn't fiend it.

About this time the turn-table was the scene of a lively commotion, in which the Judge, and the driver, and the starter, and the passengers, and the car, and the horse were indiscriminately mixed up. The judicial voice was raised to a terrible pitch, and the judicial whistle was applied to the judicial lips, and blown upon several times for the purpose of summoning policemen to look for the lost watch. Banyon himself mounted the step of the car, and refused to allow any person in or out until the vehicle was searched.

Tom Andrews happened to be out rather late with a friend that night, and when the Judge whistled for help he was standing at the corner of Madison and State streets waiting for a car and talking to a policeman. As soon as the latter heard the whistle he rushed off in the direction whence it came, leaving Mr. Andrews alone. The car finally came along, with Banyon standing on the rear step, and clinging to the door, handle. Mr. Andrews attempted to enter, but Banyon refused to let him in until the car could be searched. Mr. Andrews said he would enter, search or no search, and, when Banyon heard him speak, he immediately recognized him and offered no further objections. Further along on State street the Justice summoned another squad of police to his aid, and wanted them to search the passengers, but the Sergeant very properly refused. The Chief Justice then went home.

Now this is all Tom Andrews had to do with the loss of Augustus H. Banyon's "token of respect;" yet that official disgrace to the city, while in a state of beastly intoxication on Thursday evening, accused him, in the presence of four or five gentlemen who were taking supper in his restaurant, of having stolen his watch. Mr. Andrews was for the time being rendered powerless and speechless by the charge, and by the time he was enabled to comprehend its full meaning Banyon had left. It was a lucky thing for him that he retreated as soon as he did, for Tom Andrews is apt to resent an insult in a terrible manner.

The mention of Mr. Andrews in connection with the theft of a watch, after the many honorable years he has spent in this city, is sufficient to make Banyon the laughing stock of the entire community. It is probable that this last outrageous act will be brought to the official notice of the Common Council, in which event it will undoubtedly result in the removal of a man who makes law a burlesque and justice a farce.

MADISON.

Wisconsin Geological Survey—Hotel News—Duck Shooting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 11.—Under the law of last winter, authorizing a geological survey of this State to be made and completed in four years, Gov. Washburn has appointed, subject to confirmation by the Senate, Dr. Increase A. Lapham, of Milwaukee, Chief Geologist. Dr. Lapham is one of the oldest residents and best scientists of the State. He has the appointment of assistants not exceeding four, subject to the approval of the Governor.

The Capital House here has been purchased by Dr. J. B. Bower and Mr. George A. Mason, and leased to H. Barchimus.

There is splendid duck-shooting here now.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. Edmund Rice, of St. Paul, is at the Gault House.

Gen. Dan Dustin, of this State, is at the Gault House.

Gen. Nat Head, of New Hampshire, is at the Gault House.

Prof. J. V. M. Standish, of Galesburg, is at the Sherman House.

The Rev. F. N. Zabriskie, of Connecticut, is at the Sherman House.

Thomas Fry, Barnstable, England, and George Anstey, England, are at the Gault House.

The Chicago Metropolitan Club will give a reception to J. S. Bellew and F. S. Chanfrau this evening.

The Rev. D. A. Wallace, President of Monmouth College, is in the city, and is expected to preach in the United Presbyterian Church to-morrow.

"Boss" Tweed is still at the new Briggs House. It is understood, however, that he will leave for New York some time to-day. He visited Hooley's last evening, and threw his peculiar smile and the sparkle of his peculiar diamond upon the people from a private box.

Among the arrivals at the Gault House yesterday were the following: C. J. Hilliard, Pittsburgh; George R. Newell, Minneapolis; W. Adams, Omaha; C. C. Cole, Boston; George W. Taylor, New York; W. E. Gillies, New Orleans; G. Merritt, San Francisco; J. N. Vance, Wheeling, W. Va.; H. C. Giles, Natchez.

Mr. V. Wood, business agent for, and one of the Executive Committee of, the Nebraska Granges, left for home yesterday. While in this city he made arrangements with several agricultural implement manufacturers to supply the granges with the machines they want at first cost.

Among the arrivals at the new Briggs House yesterday were the following: S. M. Munger, Washington; H. E. Dewey, Grand Rapids, Mich.; A. F. Miller, Cincinnati; Samuel S. Field, New York; C. R. Taylor, San Francisco; Joseph C. Lawrence, New York; Will H. Phillips, Ottawa, Ill.; W. Hoover, Iowa City; W. W. Barnett, Galesburg; Fred Adee, New York.

Among the arrivals at the old Briggs House yesterday were the following: F. Derby, New York; R. M. Bassett, Connecticut; J. H. Johnson, H. H. Negley, Pittsburgh; J. J. Nicholas, Buffalo; G. F. Warner, Minneapolis; H. W. Schackley, Fort Wayne; M. M. Butler, Lincoln, Neb.; J. A. Kenney, Kansas; William H. Wilcox, Chicago; Dr. J. Rutherford, Worster, N. Y.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday were the following: J. T. Hancock, Dubuque; George H. Naillant, John S. R. McKay, Cleveland; Maj. Lyon, Col. James H. Finnigan, Capt. Bruce, Dodgeville; H. C. Nutt, Council Bluffs; T. D. Sherwood, F. M. Shepard, New York; H. D. Phillips, Trenton, N. J.; George W. Reynolds, Springfield.

Sanford Johnson died at his residence, No. 300 West Adams street, on Thursday afternoon. He came to Chicago in 1868, and his occupation enabled him to assist in developing the city. Many handsome structures erected by him were destroyed by the fire, but in others built since his handiwork can be seen. He was generally known and respected by all his acquaintances. The funeral will take place at noon to-day.

If every man in the city would show the same regard for distressed fellow-citizens as J. C. Dore did yesterday, the Recording Angel would have more blank pages in his profanity account against mankind. Mr. Dore observed a drayman, stuck in the mud, flogging his horses, and making the vicinity of Lake and State streets resound with echoing oaths and the like. Mr. Dore and some other gentlemen bade him cease, and, assisted by some other gentlemen, helped him out.

CHARGE OF ARSON.

A Jew named Leopold Kohn was made somewhat notorious, a few weeks since, by paragraphs in the newspapers of this city, which stated that he had purchased several large invoices of goods, representing that they were for a store on Canal street, but which he started for Denver, Col., to the address of "H. B. Lewis." The goods were detained, however, at Kankakee, and Kohn arrested for obtaining goods under false pretenses. Kohn will be made yet more notorious by the publication of what has transpired since his arrest. On the night of the 9th of January, his store at No. 471 State street was burned out. He had $2,000 insurance on his stock in the Allemania Company, of Pennsylvania, and the Millville, of New Jersey, which was promptly paid by the agent of the companies in this city, S. J. McKnight. Further developments indicated that Kohn had sprinkled his stock with oil and set fire to it. Mr. McKnight accordingly had him arrested on the charge of arson. Yesterday afternoon Kohn was examined before Justice DeWolf, and was held in $800 bail for further examination.

Utah Items.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 11.—The bar of Salt Lake City gave a banquet to retiring Judge C. M. Hawley, this evening, at the Walker House, as a mark of appreciation.

A number of smelting and mining companies have been incorporated with large capital.

John Maulker, cook at Granite, Little Cottonwood, was instantly killed, last night, by John H. Bradley, by a pistol shot in the neck. Maulker was drunk and flourishing a knife. Bradley has figured in the Penitentiary history of Montana as a hard case. He is in arrest.

Judge Emerson arrived to-night.

Fearful Fall.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 7.—At the Borden mines, near Frostburg, Allegheny County, yesterday, as John Langley was being lowered down with a horse and cart, the horse kicked the coupling loose, and all were precipitated to the bottom, 165 feet. Langley was instantly killed.

The Mackinac Straits.

MACKINAW, April 11.—The condition of the ice is unchanged. There is a light east wind, with the thermometer at 40 degrees. At Crawford's quarry, between Presque Isle and Mackinaw, there is no ice in sight. In Point au Barques and Au Sable, Lake Huron, there is but little ice drifting.

DEATHS.

DORIAN—In this city, April 10, Edward Dorian, son of Patrick and Margaret Dorian, aged 23 years.

Funeral from his father's residence, No. 2 Nebraska-st., to-day at 10:30 a. m., by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

DUPEE—In this city, April 11, of consumption, Mrs. Cornelia C., wife of Horace M. Dupee, and eldest daughter of Leroy Church.

Funeral on Monday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., from 602 Wabash-av.

ECKLEY—In this city, April 11, of congestion of the lungs, Walter Hutchins, aged 11 months, son of Charles T. and Mary J. Eckley.

Remains taken to Eason, Ill., for burial.

HAINES—In this city, April 11, George F. Haines, aged 41 years.

Funeral from residence, No. 299 Orchard-st. North Side, Sunday, at 12 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

JAMES—In this city, Friday evening, April 11, at 6:30 o'clock, Mrs. Margaret James, widow of the late Thomas C. James, aged 62 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Link, No. 72 Judd-st., on Sunday, April 13, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS 341 WEST MADISON-ST. Public seances every evening at 8 o'clock p. m., at which many spirit faces appear and are recognized by their friends. Private sittings at all hours, with the most wonderful trance, business, test, clairvoyant, physical, healing, and developing mediums of the age; who will tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, lost or stolen property; examine, prescribe, and cure all diseases that are curable; reveal past, present, and future events. Good, reliable mediums wanted at these rooms.

MRS. DR. S. K. TATUM, GERMAN AND ENGLISH Doctress, has removed to 176 North Halsted-st., near Milwaukee-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MR. J. BROOKS, IF IN THE CITY please send address D 37, Tribune office. Formerly of 15 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL — INFORMATION WANTED OF Mathew Henry Carsley; and if Mathew Henry Carsley will call or communicate with Thomas A. Hares, 125 Dearborn-st., Chicago, he will hear of something to his advantage. JOHN CARSLEY.

PERSONAL—IF MARY SMITH OR HER FRIEND "Mable," book agents, who were in Ionia, Mich., a year ago, are in this city they will hear of an old friend by addressing K 3, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A WEED FAMILY FAVORITE SEWING MACHINE for sale cheap for cash; but little used, and in perfect running order. 373 Michigan-av.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENERAL office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 338 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 155 State-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:

Schouler on Personal Property.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. By JAMES SCHOULER, Author of "A Treatise on the Law of Domestic Relations." 8vo. $7.50.

CONTENTS:

PART FIRST—Introductory Chapter.

PART SECOND—Natural and General Incidents of Personal Property. Personal Property in General; Chattels Real; Chattels Personal; Heirlooms and Emblements; Fixtures; Personal Property in Expectancy; Joint and Common Owners; Partners; Members of Limited Partnerships and of Joint Stock Companies and Shipowners; Members of Corporations; Interest in Usury; Conflict of Laws relating to Personal Property.

PART THIRD—Leading Classes of Personal Property. Ships and Vessels; Money; Debts in General; Debts Secured by Lien; Debts Secured by Pledge; Collateral Security; Debts Secured by Mortgage; Chattel Mortgages; Bills and Notes; Quasi-Negotiable Instruments; Coupon Bonds; Stocks and Shares; Patents and Copyrights; Fire and Marine Insurance Policies; Personal Annuities and Life Insurance Policies; Legacies and Distributive Shares.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 110 Washington-st., Boston.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

CONTINUED SALE OF FORFEITED PLEDGES

By A. LIPMAN, Pawnbroker,

On MONDAY, April 14, at 10 a. m., consisting of

Gold & Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c., FINE DIAMONDS,

All of which will be sold to pay advances and charges.

AUCTION SALES.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF Household Goods, &c.

This Morning, at 9 1-2 o'cl'k.

Elegant Parlor and Chamber Furniture, New and second-hand Carpets in great variety, Marble-top Tables, Show Cases of all sizes, Chromos; Fancy Toilet Sets, China; one Elegant Mirror; Glassware, Cutlery, etc.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

TAYLOR & HARRISON.

15 Crates W. G. Crockery,

10 casks C. C. Ware,

In open lots to the trade, at auction, this morning, at 10 o'clock, by TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

MORTGAGE SALE.

THREE LARGE HOGS and ONE HAY-CUTTING MACHINE, at auction, TO-DAY, at 12 o'clock, at 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF Household Goods, &c.

SATURDAY, April 12, at 9½ o'clock, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Crockery, Glass, and Plated Ware, Stoves, &c., &c., comprising a fine assortment of second-hand Furniture. Sale peremptory. By

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Entire Stock and Fixtures of a Retail Grocery.

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Flour, Spices, and Sundry Merchandise, together with the Fixtures, Tea Caddies, Sample Coffee Cans, Show Cases, Scales, etc. Sale peremptory.

Saturday, April 12, at 10 o'clock,

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.

At Auction, Saturday, April 12, at 12 o'clock sharp.

One 7-year old bay mare.

One open buggy.

One set of buggy harness complete.

One Fine Sleigh.

Sale peremptory. By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

TAYLOR & HARRISON.

20 Extra Sewing Machines.

Second-hand, but in perfect order, which parties wishing to purchase will do well to see. By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Regular Saturday's Sale NEW AND SECOND-HAND Household Furniture, AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY MORNING, April 12, at 9½ o'clock, at Our Salesroom, No. 87 Market-st. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

IMMENSE Chattel Mortgage Sale OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,

Being the Entire Contents of the Metropolis Hotel, Michigan-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.

We will sell at Auction, on Tuesday morning, April 15, at 9 o'clock sharp, on the premises, the entire Furniture of the Metropolis Hotel, consisting of Elegant Parlor Suits, Elegant Chamber Sets, Marble-top Tables, Bureaus, Wash-Stands, Black-Walnut Wardrobes, Sofas, Easy-Chairs, Lounges, &c., &c., 1,000 yards Elegant Brussels Carpet, Wool Carpets, Rugs and Mats, Mirrors, Looking-Glasses, Office Furniture, Dining-Room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Sheets, Pillow-Cases, Towels, Napkins, Crockery, Cutlery, Plated-Ware, Glassware, Stoves, &c., &c.

The Metropolis Hotel was furnished new since the fire, at a cost of $30,000. Sale positive.

Large hotel range, billiard table, and fire-proof safe.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION, HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Great Bargains in Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Sofas, Lounges, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Extension Tables, Beer Tables, Office Desks, W. G. Crockery, Yellow and Rockingham Ware, Glass Ware, Carpets, Mirrors, Buggies, Harness, Farmers' Wagons, a Fine Tone Melodeon (Edwards), 10 crates W. G. Crockery.

On Saturday, April 12, at 9½ o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Extraordinary Attraction!

TO CASH BUYERS

At the Auction Sale, on Tuesday, April 15, at 9 1-2 A. M., of

Piece Goods, Hosiery, Gents' Underwear, Shawls, Notions, etc. Elegant Line of Silk and Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols.

100 Pieces Best Grades Black Alpacas, 75 cases Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps, and Ladies' Trimmed Hats; 75 Rolls Brussel's, Ingrain and Rag Carpets, by the piece only.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.,

Will offer by catalogue,

On Wednesday, April 16, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

One of the Finest Lines of BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS

ever opened in this city, and retailers are invited to look them over.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

200 RESIDENCE LOTS

At Cornell, Town of Hyde Park,

AT AUCTION ON Monday Afternoon, April 14,

Sale commencing at 2 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

These lots are desirably located in Preston Subdivision of the northwest ¼ of Sec. 26, Town 38, east of the M. S. and P. & Ft. W. Railroads, and near the Chicago Watch Factory, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-first-sts. Lots 25x125 feet. Streets 66 feet, with wide alleys.

TERMS OF SALE—⅓ cash, ⅓ one year, ⅓ two years, interest 8 per cent. Title perfect, with full warrantee deed and abstract of title to each purchaser.

For other particulars, see WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By W. F. HODGES & CO.

BE SURE AND GO TO HODGES & CO.

Large and Extensive Auction Sale,

This Saturday Morning At 10 a. m.

They have the contents of three large residences and the goods are very fine, consisting of marble-top chamber sets, oak and walnut sets, velvet English body and American and three ply carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, parlor suits, 1 first-class cook stoves, cost over $65 and in use but a very short time, chairs of all descriptions, large rockers, sewing chairs, &c., &c., and have thousand articles too numerous to mention. You cannot be disappointed in any article kept in the housekeeping line, for it is there; sure the goods must be sold, as the owners are leaving the city and have given orders to sell them for what they will draw. Take Madison and Randolph-street cars, get off at Ashland-av., and see red flag.

HODGES & CO., 413 West Lake-st.

HAVENS & CO.,

Will sell on Saturday, April 12, at 9:30 a. m., furniture, carpets, crockeryware.

25 ELEGANT SEWING MACHINES.

Show cases, book cases, sideboards, mirrors, stoves, etc., etc. Comprising the largest assortment offered this season. HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 83 South Canal-st.

Silver-Plated Ware,

Empire Parlor Bedstead, Lounges, etc. Sale this day at 9:30 a. m. by HAVENS & CO., South Canal-st.